Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8. WILMINGTON, N.-C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1852. NO. 35.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,........$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,........3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 12 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
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Do.	do.	6	do....renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 33⅓ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8-tf

W. E. HILL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS,

[23] South Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

SEVEN GILBERT.

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and to all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE.

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid.

March 26th, 1852. 29-1y

V. R. PERSON,

AT

BERNARD MONAGHAN'S.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(CHARLES BARR'S OLD STAND,)

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 13, 1852. 32-1y

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN.

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852. 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN.

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852. 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852. 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

January 30, 1852. 21-1y

M. McINNIS.

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

WILLIAM A. GWYER.

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations. Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., June 6, 1851. 39-12m

MILES COSTIN.

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

W. L. HOWARD. WM. H. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN.

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14, 1851. 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER.

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON.

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.

Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851. 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

WEST & HEWLETT.

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.

October 24, 1851. 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852. 23-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,

Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. W. PLAYER.

Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of statue, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.

The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.

JOS. M. FOY.

Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 29, 1852. 34-tf

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT, on Front Street, in the town of Wilmington. Apply to T. C. Miller, or myself. LUCY A. OWEN.

April 29 34-3t

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, on such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*

April 30 1852. 34-tc

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscribers, a large dark bay or black HORSE, about seven years old; has a white mark on his left fore foot, and has a round body. We will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses, to any person who will take him, and return him to us. RANSOM & FULLER.

Snead's Ferry, Onslow county, April 26, 1852. 34-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of HAMPTON SULLIVAN, dec'd, at April Term, A. D. 1852, of Duplin County Court, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. DAVID REID, Adm'r.

April 20, 1852. 33-3m

N. B. Creditors are requested to hand in their claims at their earliest convenience.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 14th of May next, I shall sell in Kenansville a large quantity of personal property belonging to the estate of the late HAMPTON SULLIVAN, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN, FODDER, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK OF GOODS, &C. Also, 5 or 6 likely NEGRO SLAVES. Also a valuable STEAM SAW MILL, in good running order. Credit 6 months. DAVID REID, Adm'r.

April 23, 1852. 33-4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a Co-partnership, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO., for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business.

JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. McNAIR,
JOHN McKINNON.

St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., April 23 33-3m

CORONER'S NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to communicate to the CORONER of Bladen county, will please direct their letters to Lyon's Landing, and the same will be attended to.

JOS. LYON, Coroner.

Bladen county, April 23, 1852. 33-4t

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS issued under the recent Act of Congress, are now assignable. Persons holding such Warrants, are hereby informed that they can dispose of them on favorable terms, by applying to the subscriber.

B. F. GRADY.

Kenansville, April 12, 1852. 32-tf

More Valuable Town Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the southeastern part of the town, a valuable lot 120 feet long, 66 feet wide; has a well of excellent water, good Stables, low house and cart house. The dwelling is 24 by 14 feet, with two neat little rooms and a fire place; attached to the House, a cook room. As it is probable no person would purchase without looking at the premises, a further description is unnecessary; suffice it to say that those who wish to make an investment of their money, would do well to call and examine the premises.—There is land enough on which could be erected four or five more cottages that would pay well in rents. This property is offered at private sale on the following terms: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with notes and securities negotiable and payable at Bank, with interest.

If not disposed of previous to Tuesday of our next County Court, it will then be offered to the highest bidder at Exchange Corner on the above terms. For further information, apply to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agt. for

April 2, 1852—30-ts] WM. H. HANSLEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Jonah C. McFarlane, dec'd., at March Term 1852, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

BENNETT FLANNER, Adm'r.

March 19, 1852. 29-3m

1,381 ACRES PINE LAND.

FOR SALE NEAR THE SEABOARD OF GEORGIA, in the county of Glynn, and lying for several miles along the Brunswick and Altamaha Canal, (now in process of completion,) the outlets of which being North on the Altamaha River opposite Darien, and South on Turtle river at Brunswick, and within a short distance of navigable water on Turtle River, a little above Brunswick. These lands being in one body, well timbered, and having great facilities for water carriage, make them desirable for TURPENTINE or MILL TIMBER. If desired, credit will be given on a part of the purchase, upon good security. Apply to either

ALEX. MITCHELL,
S. Z. COLLINS.

Darien, Feb. 18, 1852. 27-2m

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing, as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negotiable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent

For S. P. IVEY.

March 11, 1852. 27-tf

$20 REWARD.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver at the Jail of this (Bladen) county, a negro known, generally as "TOM PRIDGEON," the property of Mrs. Hannah Pridgeon, from whom I hired him in February last.

I will also give fifty dollars reward for evidence sufficient to convict any person of having harbored, assisted, "aided and comforted" Tom while lurking.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON.

Elizabethtown, April 16, 1852. (Herald copy tf.) 32-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 9 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.

S. EMANUEL.

Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852. 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 9th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 25 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little cockey about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1st, 1851—47-tf]

CHILDREN AND INFANTS' HATS.—In great variety, elegantly trimmed. For sale by C. MYERS.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$ 1 75
1 do.	William Blaney,	do.	25 85
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do.	John Blaney,	do.	6 56
1 do	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 10
1 do.	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	J. B. Canady,	In Wilmington,	6 72
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	3 40
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 32
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	38 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 50
172 acres	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	18 38
1 lot	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 36
1 do.	Enoch Farrow,	do.	4 27
1 do.	T. B. Floyd,	Wilmington,	4 29
1 do.	Mrs. A. I. Guthrie,	do.	10 98
1 do.	Nathan Green,	do.	16 38
1 do.	D. J. Gilbert,	do.	24 18
1 do.	Prudence Gates,	do.	11 79
1 do.	Maxwell Huston,	do.	9 44
1 do.	Thomas Hays,	do.	11 33
825 acres	R. M. W. Johnson,	On the Railroad,	16 42
1 town lot	David D King,	In Wilmington,	21 06
1 do.	Michael Kent,	do.	15 36
1 do.	L. J. Kirkpatrick,	do.	9 03
1 do.	William King,	do.	6 02
1 do.	E. T. Love,	do.	19 07
1 do.	A. D. Love,	do.	33 25
300 acres	Mrs. M. H. Lippitt,	On the Sound,	10 92
1 town lot	Nimmy Martin,	In Wilmington,	6 54
1 do.	D. M. Millan,	do.	2 76
1 do.	L. H. Marsteller, for John Buford,	do.	11 78
1 do.	George Moore,	do.	6 87
1 do.	N. S. McEachern,	do.	4 66
1 do.	D. McMillan, for A. G. Hall,	do.	37 77
1 do.	Patience Nuisance,	do.	4 39
150 acres	Drury Orrell,	Rocky Point District	1 11
1 town lot	David B. Piver,	Wilmington,	6 46
1 do.	S. R. Robbins,	do.	20 12
1 do.	Peter Smith,	do.	38 37
1 do.	F. Sullivan,	do.	27 03
1 do.	Stanton Spooner,	do.	2 96
1 do.	do. for M. Melton,	do.	6 18
1 do.	Thos. Stokely,	do.	8 25
1 do.	Henry Sampson,	do.	5 26
1 do.	Ann Sellers,	do.	33 55
1 do.	Oris Spicer,	do.	7 19
1 do.	Thos. Southmayd,	do.	14 77
1 do.	C. Tinken,	do.	3 93
1 do.	Peter G. Tilly,	do.	10 23
1 do.	W. A. Walker,	do.	15 16
1 do.	Wm. A. Williams,	do.	117 75
1 do.	John Williams,	do.	24 37
1 do.	Wm. Wilson,	do.	33 38
1 do.	David Ward,	do.	3 51
60 acres	James D. Armstrong,	Middle Sound Dist.	2 58
250 do.	James Holland,	do.	11 77
60 do.	Harriet Humphry,	do.	70
279 do.	Joseph Skipper,	do.	2 30
100 do.	James A. Ward,	do.	2 32
50 acres	Solomon Cumbo,	Upper Sound Dist.	2 58
450 do.	M. W. Campbell,	do.	2 77
900 do.	Lucien Holmes,	do.	41 31
450 do.	Thomas J. Joiner,	do.	12 15
180 do.	Sam'l S. Mints,	do.	1 91
450 do.	Wm. Sullivan,	do.	2 40
320 do.	Daniel Anderson,	Holly Shelter Dist.	5 28
450 do.	Amos Atkinson,	do.	2 98
310 do.	Ezekiel Beasley,	do.	3 44
370 do.	Jacob Casteen,	do.	4 02
	Edge Casteen,	do.	1 42
	Eliza Cofield,	do.	2 42
683 do.	Wm. Farrior,	do.	6 11
355 do.	Morris Foy,	do.	1 11
1000 do.	Lott Williams,	do.	4 69
160 do.	John B. Herring,	Lower Blk Riv. Dis.	10 30
50 do.	Ann Rogers,	do.	1 91
70 do.	Heirs of Watters,	On Northeast River	75

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, March 19, 1852. [Pr. adv. $41 60] 28-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are ready to contract for Steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill Gearing. To any one wanting Machinery of the above description, they will offer inducements equal to any establishment either North or South. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., April 9, 1852. 31-3m

NOTICE.

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MAKING OF Turpentine, Cutting of Timber, and Planting of Rice. The subscriber offers for sale ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying immediately on the Altamaha River, in tide water, about 12 miles above the city of Darien. The tract contains one survey of 2,364 Acres; and the balance in surveys of 1,000, 500, 250 and 200 Acres. The land lies all in one body, and contains 1200 Acres Inland Swamp, 1000 Acres River Swamp, and the balance in Pine Land, which is well adapted for the making of Turpentine and the cutting of Mill Logs. The Land is well supplied with hoop-poles, and the Swamps with large growth of cypress trees. Also, an Island, lying about seven miles on the Altamaha River, surrounded by three creeks, containing about 1200 Acres Tide Swamp Land, with highland thereto attached for a settlement. The Land is well adapted for a Rice Plantation.

TERMS—One-half cash; the balance payable in one, two, three and four years, secured by bonds, bearing interest from day of sale—payable annually, and mortgage of the property. A. A. DeLORME, Darien, Georgia.

April 9, 1852. 31-2m

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!

10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DuPre, Market street.

March 19, 1852 28-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

September 12, 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS of every description, on as reasonable terms as possible. I. FLYNT.

April 16, 1852 32-tf

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $2 00, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of cash size. Persons wishing contracts by the year can have terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $5 per ton.

Nov. 28, 1851—2v8—tf A. MORGAN.

Schools.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing those beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.

March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M. College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE WILMINGTON BOOK STORE, this 5th day of April, the following new Novels and cheap publications, viz:

The Use of Sunshine, by the author of the Maiden Aunt. This is a pleasing tale, and like the sunshine of benevolence gains the heart of all.

Margaret Cecil, or I Can Because I Ought, by Cousin Kate. This is a book written for Ladies, by a Lady. Remarkable for its fluency and good sentiment.

The Head of the Family, by the author of Olive and the Ogilvies; those who have purchased the Ogilvies, will desire to read this.

Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune, by Charles Lever.

Ravenscliffe, by the author of Lettice Arnold, a book deservedly popular.

Amy Lawrence or the Freemasons Daughter, by the author of Stanfield Hall. This is a vivid and fascinating story, full of dramatic action and tragic interest. There are few modern novels with which we are acquainted, which will not suffer by comparison with Amy Lawrence.

Quintin Matsys, or the Blacksmith of Antwerp. The plot is well managed, the interest sustained throughout, and the book worthy of being read and preserved.

The Tower of London, by W. Harrison Ainsworth. Containing a great deal of Historical information, and at the same time one of the most thrilling and intensely interesting books ever published.

Jack Rann alias Sixteen String Jack, the Notorious Highwayman; the only complete American Edition; illustrated with sixty engravings.

Jenny Diver, the Female Highwayman; whose deeds of daring rendered her the terror of all travellers.

HUMOROUS WORKS.

The Spangers and Tingles, or the Rival Belles. A tale by J. B. Jones.

My Friend Wriggles, a Laughter moving Panorama of his fortunes and misfortunes; illustrated with over 200 engravings of most comic catastrophes and side splitting merriment. Also the following works bound:

Dream Life. } by Ik Marvel.
Fresh Gleanings. }

Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Navajo Country, by Simpson. Containing a great deal of valuable information.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, by Lamartine.

Richardson's Arctic Expedition in search of the discovery ships under command of Sir John Franklin.

Nineveh and its Remains; abridged edition—to those persons who are fond of reading of the wonders of past ages, this book commends itself.

A Reel in a Bottle, for Jack in the Doldrums, edited from the manuscript of an old salt.

The Way to do Good, by Jacob Abbot.

Frank Wetherton, or the Talisman.

Far Off, by the author of the Peep of day.

Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most authentic sources; by Thomas Wright.

A History of Classical Literature; by R. W. Brown, M. A.

The Podesta's Daughter, a Poem, by Geo. H. Boker.

Franklin's Works; containing his life, written by himself, and continued by his grandson.

Also a few copies of that excellent old book, Martha, a memorial of an only and beloved sister; by Rev. Andrew Reed.

Also a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

April 9th, 1852. 31-tf

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.

March 23rd, 1852. 29-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 4 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz. Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist,

April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs. Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. I. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder. C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do., 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,

Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—3000 lbs. Pure, Extra and No. 1 Lead, 4 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 6 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil,) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,

Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls, 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior,) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,

ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

SHOULDER BRACES.—Just received, a fine supply of Ladies and Gents' Shoulder Braces. For sale by

March 19 W. H. LIPPITT.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—3000 lbs. White Lead, Pure; 3000 lbs. White Lead, Extra; 3000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 300 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil; 100 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry; 100 lbs. Chrome Yellow, in Oil; 50 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry; 1000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 3000 lbs. Black Lead, Dry; 3000 lbs. Venetian Red; 2000 lbs. Spanish Brown; 4000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paint. For sale cheap, by

March 19 W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!—300 oz. Sulphate of Quinine; 10 lbs Iodid Potass; 2 bbls. Castor Oil; 1000 lbs. Cr. Tartar; 1000 lbs. Bi Carb Soda; 100 lbs. Powdered Rhubarb; 25 lbs. Jalap.

A full assortment of Drugs and Chemicals, for sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—5 bbls. Linseed Oil; 3 bbls. Vegetable Paint Oil; 2 bbls. Whale Oil, Winter strained; 2 bbls. Sperm Oil, Winter strained; 3 bbls. Train Oil. For sale by

a19 W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

Groceries, &c.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.

2,000 pounds assorted Candy, in 25 lb. boxes;
1,000 " " " for retailing. Just received and for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW,

a23 Granite Row, Front-street.

Herald and Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.

TEAS—TEAS. A full supply of choice Green and Black Teas, constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

40,000 Cigars of choice and medium quality;
20 boxes Tobacco, choice and medium quality.

Always on hand and for sale low, by

a23 L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

RECEIVED per J. R. Mather, from New York—

25 bbls. fresh ground Genesee Flour;
5 " Hiram Smith's best do.
15 half bbls. extra family do.
5 bags Rio Coffee; 2 bbls. best Lamp Oil.

Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

IN STORE. 30 bbls. Fayetteville Flour, sup. and fine; 4 hhds. and 10 bbls. best Porto Rico Sugar;

10 do. best coffee crushed do.
7 do. do. do. do.
50 bags Laguyra Coffee;
30 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Pale Soap;
20 do. do. Pearl Starch, 12 and 40 lb. packages;
25 do. Hull & Son's best Tallow Candles;
9 dozen J. W. Collins' and D. Simmons' Axes;
25 boxes Adamantine Candles, best and common;
4 chests best Green and Black Teas, ¼ and ½ lb. packages. At GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best Brands of Flour, in whole and half barrels, and in bags, constantly on hand, and for sale low by L. N. BARLOW,

a23 Granite Row, Front st.

CANES! CANES!! CANES!!!—A splendid assortment of imported fancy Canes, also a large stock of Hickory and Whalebone. For sale low, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls. superior Clarified Cider Vinegar; 1 do. White Wine do., just received and for sale, in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW,

a23 Granite Row, Front st.

STRICKLAND, THE MODEL OF THE WORLD.

WE would respectfully call your attention to the invoice of our new and fashionable stock of SPRING GOODS, comprising the largest and most desirable stock ever before offered in this place. We feel confident we can please those who may favor us with a call, either in quality, style or price.—Our stock of GROCERIES is complete, and we will sell for cash as cheap as can be bought in the city of Wilmington, with the exception of the freight. Our friends in Duplin and Sampson will please favor us with the privilege of showing them what we can do, before purchasing elsewhere. We charge nothing for showing, and require only small profits when we sell.

We would particularly call the attention of the ladies, as we have a desirable stock of Dress Goods of the latest styles, viz: Silks, Tinsel Muslins, Barages, Poplin, Delaines, Ginghams, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Capes, &c., &c. Fancy Gaiters and Jenny Lind Buskins, of the latest style.

Our stock partly consist of the following articles:

2 hhds. P. R. Sugar;
2 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
4 bbls. C. Refined Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee;
10 hhds. Molasses;
40 bbls. Genesee Flour—$6, 6 25, 6 50;
25 bbls. Double Rectified Whiskey;
5 bbls. N. E. Rum;
4 bbls. Monongahela Whiskey;
3 bbls. Maderia Wine;
2 qr. casks French Brandy, for sickness;
2 qr. casks Jamaica Rum, " "
Spices of all kinds;
Crockery, of the best quality;

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of any quality; Ready Made Clothing, to fit any size; Domestic Goods of all kinds; Calicoes from 5 to 18 cts. per yard; Shirting from 5 to 10c. and other articles too numerous to mention.

MERRIMAN & WOODRUFF,
Strickland's Depot, N. C.

April 16th, 1852. 32-2m

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.

Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

LADIES' GAITERS MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON.—We are manufacturing Ladies' Gaiters of all kinds at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store, and will warrant them superior to any in the market. We confidently expect the patronage and support of the citizens, as this is the only Manufactory of the kind in the State. There can always be found in store, Ladies Shoes of every variety; Gent's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; and all admit that our Children's Shoes are the handsomest ever before offered in this market.

We are now receiving our Spring stock; call soon and take the first chances. JONES & GARDNER.

March 10, 1852.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NASH, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H. R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

**All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, Waggons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has received large additions to his stock, and is now prepared to accomplish everything that the Art has attained. He has every convenience for taking whole size pictures, down to the smallest miniature, together with a very large assortment of Frames and beautiful Cases.

At considerable expense he has obtained a Chemical preparation which is a decided improvement in the Art, and which produces proofs which cannot but please the most fastidious. He has also a fine assortment of Gold Lockets, Pins, &c., in which to place Likenesses, which he is determined to sell cheap, so that every one can have an opportunity of obtaining a Likeness of a dear Parent, Relative, or Friend.

To Lovers he would state, that he has Cases made expressly for their use, quite small, so that they can be carried about the person with no inconvenience. He has an apparatus for taking Views, which is a very great improvement. A call is earnestly solicited from all connoiseurs of the Arts and Sciences whether they wish pictures or not.

Sick or diseased persons taken at their dwellings. Paintings and Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

Instructions given in the Art, and a proficiency guaranteed.

Rooms over Messrs. Polly & Hart's Store, Front St.

April 23—33-3m J. W. GULICK.

HATS.—Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, in great variety of style, quality and price, wholesale and retail, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

DELICIOUS Confectionary.—Bananas, Strawberries, Pine Apples, Oranges and Quince Drops, something new and nice. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

The Stolen Kiss.

My dear Neil, did you ever steal a kiss from a beautiful girl in some unguarded moment, when she was totally unconscious of the close proximity of your lips to her own, until the treasure was pilfered and past redemption?

If so then listen to me, and I will give you an account of a bit of fun in that line, when I was at the mature age of fourteen. At the district school where I attended there was a little blonde, a classmate of mine, whose roguish eyes and dimpled cheek played the mischief with my studies.

Every day after school was dismissed, I gallanted Kate B—— to her home; and when there was snow on the ground, I always insisted on her taking a seat on my sled, while I, proud of my load of loveliness, would draw her up the steep hill to her home. The other boys, envious of Kate's selecting me as her champion, seemed determined to ridicule us to the extent of their power; and when Kate and I were on our way to school, our appearance on the play-ground was the signal for a perfect broadside of raillery.

"There comes Kate and her beau," says one.

"Halloo, Jack, why don't you lock arms with your sweetheart?"

"Oh, they ain't engaged yet," answered another.

And poor Kate would run blushing into the school-room, and I would propose some play to turn the conversation.

The intimacy between us grew stronger day by day, until I used to call at her house for nothing but to hear her sweet laugh and talk, until it was time for me to leave.

One fine summer evening I thought I would walk up to Kate's and find out what she thought of a small ring that I had sent to her the day before, by an urchin that I had hired, as I had not the courage to give it to her myself. As I neared the house, I saw Kate reclining on a small lounge that had been moved from the sitting room into the verandah. Her father was reading the paper and smoking a large pipe, with his feet placed on an old chest that stood in the corner of the kitchen, and her mother sat in the rocking chair with her knitting in hand, while, to complete the group, a monstrous mastiff dog lay under the table asleep. I crept softly up to the lounge where she was without being discovered. She was gazing through the lattice-work at the moon, and humming a favorite song of mine. Heavens! how beautiful she looked!

"I'll kiss her if I have to swing for it," said I to myself, while the blood rushed through my veins like red-hot lava, and my breath grew quick and hurried.

I pressed nearer to her, and stood near enough to catch the coveted cup of the nectar, but my courage failed me, and I should have given it up as a bad job if the little witch had not at the moment held up to the bright moonlight an exquisite little hand, with the very ring I sent her on the third finger. She looked at the ring but for a moment, and then with a quick motion pressed it to her lips. Amo, amas, amamus! I could bear it no longer. In an instant I had encircled her little waist with my arm, and glued my lips to the sweet creature's mouth. Ye gods and little fishes! what a scream she gave.

She slipped from my embrace like an eel, and sprang for the open door. I caught her by the waist again.

"Kate! Kate!! don't you know"—

"Woah! Yow!!"—and down flat on my back with old Towser's dental arrangements fastened in my shoulder.

"Get out, Towser! father, father, help! he'll kill him!" cried Kate, who had recognised my voice; and the poor girl was in an agony of tears.

Out rushed Squire B——, and loosened me from the grip of the dog. Kate's mother made me take off my coat, that she might see the extent of my wounds.—They were not dangerous, and after applying some ointment the pain left me, and I took a chair by the side of Mrs. B——.

"Why, what in the world made you scream so Kate?" said her father.

Poor Kate blushed to the tip of her fingers, and said nothing, but passed an imploring glance at me.

"Was it Jack?" he inquired.

"Why, the truth is, Mr. B———, when I came to the verandah, I saw Kate on the lounge looking so bewitching, that I could not help taking a kiss, and I took it without her leave; it startled her somewhat."

Squire B———, roared with laughter, while Mrs. B———, looked at Kate with such an expression that she slipped out of doors to hide her confusion.

I went out a moment after, and found her in a little arbor in the rear of the house.

"Dear Kate," said I, "forgive me, and I will give you back that kiss I stole."

She looked at me a moment, and then turned her head away; but she did not struggle violently when I repaid her the kiss I had stolen on the verandah. I have kissed beautiful girls since, but never found the zest of that stolen kiss. Ah, Kate!

The War-Horse in Battle.

Among the many and varied incidents of the battle field, not the least is the conduct of that noble animal, the war horse. Some, on losing their riders, will still continue their evolutions with the corps to which they belong, or get a fresh rider, or are arrested by the swift messenger of death. Others plunge madly through the field, treading down all before them, many lying with their legs broken, unable to rise, and looking piteously for relief. I put several of these poor creatures out of their misery by shooting them through the head. There was one noble animal resting on his haunches, with his fore legs extended, and his head erect, making repeated but ineffectual attempts to rise, his hind legs were shattered by a cannon ball; thinking to terminate his sufferings more speedily, I placed the muzzle of my piece close to his forehead and fired; I was too close, however; the ball rebounded from the bone and wounded myself in the thigh slightly.

Another beautiful black horse, very richly accoutred, was standing like a statue, and his late master, an officer of the French cuirassiers, lying dead near him; we wondered to see him so passive, and one of our men mounted and urged him forward; when the first step was taken, down came both together, the luckless rider measuring his length on the ground amid the derisive shouts of his comrades. On examination it was found that one of the fore legs of the horse had been broken just below the knee by (probably) a spent cannon ball; and as he stood up there was no appearance of a wound, nor did any blood escape though the part was much swollen.—*Lieut. Morris' Recollections of Military Service.*

UNPLEASANT, DECIDEDLY.—The Boston Gazette describes a funny incident which lately took place in that city. It appears that a lady whose notions of propriety would not permit her to visit the theatre to see Lola Montes determined to have a look at the dancer on the stage. Lola lodged at the Hotel where the lady boarded, so after the dancer returned from the theatre, the lady walked softly to the door and peeped in through the crack. Judge of her surprise when she saw her own husband seated at the table, taking a cozy oyster supper with the object of her abhorrence.

MARRIAGE OF THE BELLE OF BOSTON.—On the 21st ult., Miss Maria Ward, the belle of Boston, daughter of Robert G. Shaw, Esq., was married to a son of the Hon. David Sears. So intense was the desire to get a glimpse of the fair bride, that the police had to be stationed along the avenues leading to the church, to keep back the crowd. The bride was magnificently attired. She wore an elegant white figured silk dress, of the latest style and richest fabric. Her head was wreathed with orange flowers, and she was otherwise appropriately costumed. The bridegroom looked as rich and neat as a new gold dollar, just from the mint. The sidewalks, from the carriage to the church door, was well matted. The ceremonies were solemn, imposing and brief.

A DECIDED JURYMAN.—The following is a literal copy of a communication sent to one of the judges of the Camden County Courts, from a jury summoned to try a case: "To the Honorable Cort, the jury stands 11 to one, and he swars he will not cum in if we are kept here for one week. N. B.—Please discharge the jury."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1852.

The Whig Convention and its Nominee.

Far be from us the desire to stir up anything like sectional animosity, or the wish to conduct a canvass with reference to personal feeling. We may have yielded to such things in times past, but those times *are* passed, with us, at least, never to return. If, then, in the candid review which we may take of the action of parties, something should be introduced calculated to convey a contrary impression, the facts and circumstances of the case should alone be held responsible, and not our straight-forward course in exhibiting them.

It is true, that in a State canvass so immediately preceding that for the Presidency, State issues and local questions, generally speaking, are liable to be forgotten in the absorbing interest which attaches to national politics. But the present position of affairs in North-Carolina is peculiar, and so much of the political and social future of the State is, in some measure, dependent upon the result of the August elections, that we believe they will assert their proper position, and exert their due influence, independent of the causes which generally overrule them.

The Whig State Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 26th ult., nominated John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of Governor of North-Carolina; and then passed a series of resolutions, the 7th of which reads as follows:

7. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons; and we are in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether such a Convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution.

This we quote, because it is, in fact, the only resolution having any direct bearing upon State politics; and because, also, it is couched in nearly the same terms with that resolution of the first New Hanover Whig meeting, which gave so much dissatisfaction, as to call for another and larger meeting, by which it was emphatically repudiated; that repudiation, we believe, being in accordance with the real sentiments of the great majority of both parties in the Eastern section of the State. It is the province of those gentlemen who indignantly repudiated it when promulgated from the Masonic Hall, to say whether they will submissively bow to its authority, now that it has received the stamp of currency from the Raleigh Mint. It is their business, and not ours, and we forbear remark upon that branch of the subject.

But let us consider the resolution upon its own merits, if it really possesses any, and see what claims it can urge upon the consideration of independent and thinking men. To understand the case properly, it will be necessary to cast a slight glance over the previous course of the Whig party upon this subject. It is known with what contempt their candidate, Gov. Manly, and their leading organs at Raleigh and elsewhere, alluded to what they were pleased to designate by the flattering appellation of "Reid's Humbug," and other titles equally disrespectful. To their surprise, Mr. Reid was almost elected, and they softened their tone a little, and, in the hope of making capital at the West, began to hint at the republicanism of a Convention, with sly allusions to such change in the basis as would give uncontrolled power to that section. The very imprudent course of Gov. Manly in the last canvass—to use no harsher form of expression—is known, and it is also known that in his eager effort to sit between two stools he fell to the ground, and his party with him, and Mr. Reid became *Governor* Reid, the first Democrat under the new Constitution, with a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, although it is more than probable that general politics contributed largely to produce the latter result. At any rate, "Reid's humbug," as it is called, passed through the first stage in its progress to becoming a part of the Constitution. The Whig wire-pullers became conscious of the error they had committed, and would gladly have retraced their steps if it had been possible, but they had not the manliness to come out at once in favor of "Equal Suffrage," which would have been an acknowledgment against themselves, and could not have forwarded the darling project of their hearts—the re-establishment of Whig power in the State; they have, therefore, taken up their position upon the platform, if such it can be called, indicated by the resolution which we have quoted from amongst those passed by the recent Convention. And *such* a platform. It would puzzle the best geometrician to assign to it any regular form or to count the number of sides which it may be made to present. A reference to the Constitution of 1835 will show that the only mode of amendment directly indicated by that instrument is by legislative enactment, with ultimate submittal to the people. Indeed the clause providing for this mode goes so far as expressly to prohibit all others, laying it down positively that *no part* of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless by that mode. The right of a Convention to amend the Constitution is simply inferential, and being contrary to the plain words of the Constitution, is such an inference as nothing but overruling necessity or extreme peril to the State could justify. Our friends of the opposite party, we are aware, regard implied powers with more favor than we do, but we think there is nothing to justify any stretch of authority in the present case, even according to their looser habits of construction.

One thing is certain, this submitting it to the people to say whether there shall be a Convention or not, for the purpose of making amendments to the Constitution, is what might well be called "a new kick." We go for as direct an appeal to the people as can be made, but we also believe, that if the Constitution positively vests in two-thirds of the Legislature, the power of calling Conventions, it also makes it responsible for the use it may make of that power, and there is neither authority nor right in the legislators to change the Constitutional mode, and shirk the responsibility of a decision by bringing in a prior popular vote as one step in the process. *That* would be changing the Constitution a little too expeditiously for us.

Additional to all this, the resolution is evidently intended to flatter the people of the West with the idea of a Convention; and the people of the East with the idea that none will be called. It will be said, as we have heard it said in this section, that the people are perfectly indifferent, and want neither Convention nor amendments. We have heard the very contrary said in the West. Of the candor and political honesty of this our readers may judge.

Of Mr. Kerr, the nominee, we have little to say—from what we have heard of him, we believe that, in private life, he is a talented and estimable gentleman. Whether he be for or against Equal Suffrage—for or against a Convention, neither he nor the Convention has deigned to enlighten us. The day for *mums* is over. These questions must be answered, as well as one or two more, arising from his geographical position—he is a Caswell man; is he in favor of the Danville connection with our central road. The connecting link would intersect Caswell, and is much desired by the Caswellians.—Let us have light. As for his being a component part of the "Rally Click," that is neither here nor there. It would seem that some member of that celebrated band must rule the Whig party and bear their banner, and why not Mr. Kerr as well as Mr. Manly? The veterans say of a raw recruit that he will make very good food for powder, and we presume Mr. Kerr will do as well to be defeated as any body else. He is a very good speaker. Hurrah! the Campbells have come!

A Slander.

We are by no means warm partizans or any kind of partizans to Gen. Cass, as a candidate for the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, but we deem it a duty to expose bald-faced slanders against him or any other prominent Democrat, or indeed any other prominent statesman, whose reputation belongs to the country, and may fairly be looked upon as common property. The latest slander got out against Gen. Cass is, that there is now in the possession of Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee, a "letter from Gen. Cass containing his reasons for not voting for the Fugitive Slave Law. He said he could not vote for such a bill without the Jury clause." That is, a clause giving the fugitive the right to a trial by a jury in the place in which he may be found and where the claim is made, which would practically be equivalent to a denial of justice to the claimant. This is stated on the authority of a Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a Free Soil paper, and is now going the rounds of the Whig press.

To show what color of truth, reason or probability is attached to this, it is only necessary to turn to General Cass' avowals and votes upon this point.

On the 19th day of August, 1850, the Senate having under consideration the Fugitive Slave Bill, Gen. Cass said:

"When this subject was before the Compromise Committee there was a general wish, and in that I fully concurred, that the main features of the act of 1793 upon this subject, so far as they were applicable, should be preserved, and that such changes as experience has shown to be necessary to a fair and just enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitive slaves, should be introduced by way of amendment. The law was approved by Washington, and has now been in force for sixty years, and lays down, among others, four general principles, to which I am prepared to adhere:

"1. The right of the master to arrest his fugitive slave wherever he may find him.

"2. His duty to carry him before a magistrate in the State where he is arrested, that the claim may be adjudged by him.

"3. The duty of the magistrate to examine the claim, and to decide it, like other examining magistrates, without a jury, and then commit him to the custody of the master.

"4. The right of the master then to remove the slaves to his residence.

"At the time this law was passed, every justice of the peace throughout the Union was required to execute the duties under it. Since then, as we all know, the Supreme Court has decided that justices of the peace cannot be called upon to execute the law, and the consequence is that they have almost everywhere refused to do so. The master, seeking his slave, found his remedy a good one at the time, but now very ineffectual; and this effect is one that imperiously requires a remedy. And this remedy I am willing to provide, fairly and honestly, and to make such other provisions as may be proper and necessary. But I desire for myself that the original act shall remain upon the statute book, and that the changes shown to be necessary should be made by way of amendment."

These are the General's own words upon the subject as they stand upon the record. They certainly are in direct contradiction to any such idea as that to which currency is endeavored to be given by the Post.

On the same day, Mr. Dayton, a whig Senator from New Jersey, proposed to amend the bill by an amendment which contained the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That if the fugitive shall deny that he owes service to the claimant under the laws of the State where he was held, and after being duly cautioned as to the solemnity and consequences of an oath, shall swear to the same, the commissioner or judge shall forth with summon a jury of twelve men to try the right of the claimant, who shall be sworn to try the cause according to evidence, and the commissioner or judge shall preside at the trial, and determine the competency of the proof.

This amendment was defeated by a vote of 11 yeas to 27 nays. Four Northern Democrats voted in the negative—*Cass*, Dodge of Iowa, Jones and Sturgeon. Not a single Whig Senator from a Northern State voted on that side—several voted for the Proviso.

Again: on the same day Mr. Winthrop, formerly Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives, proposed to amend the bill by adding thereto the following Proviso:

"Provided, however, that no certificate of any commissioner, as herein provided for, shall be an answer to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by any judge of any State or United States court who may be authorized by law to issue the said writ in other cases; but it shall be the duty of the commissioner or other officer who may give any certificate in the summary manner provided for in this bill, to inform the party claimed as a fugitive of his right to said writ of *habeas corpus*; and in case said supposed fugitive shall demand said writ, the forms, proceedings, and evidence shall be according to the law of the place, as in other cases where said writ is issued."

This amendment would also have had the effect of defeating the objects designed to be effected by the bill. But it also was rejected, Gen. Cass' name appearing among those who voted for its rejection.

From all this it is apparent that this rumor is simply a humbug and a slander. It is plainly impossible that, with such a record staring him in the face, Gen. Cass could have written such a letter to Mr. Nicholson as it is said he has, and we feel confident that the falsity of the rumor will soon be proved.—*Why* Gen. Cass did not vote for the bill we know not, but no sane man can suppose, after reading the above, that it was a desire to remain uncommitted or to shirk responsibility. If the above avowals and votes could not commit a man *nothing on earth could.*

The Tehuantepec Treaty.

It is known that some years since a grant was made by the executive of Mexico to an American company to construct a rail road across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. It would seem that this grant was not final, since it requires to give it validity the confirmation of the Mexican Congress. An arrival at New Orleans on the 30th, brings the rumor that the bill for this purpose had been rejected by one vote. There is no certainty however.

South Carolina State Convention.

This body, the members of which were elected during the height of the excitement last year, and a majority of them as immediate secession men, has adjourned after passing resolutions affirming the *right* of secession, but denying the expediency of its immediate exercise. The changed position of things in the State has, no doubt, led them to this conclusion.

Sale of Real Estate.

The property advertised for sale on Saturday last by A. V. W. Hewlett, was sold on that day by West & Hewlett, auctioneers, and purchased by Patrick Murphy, Esq., for the sum of $7.650.

☞Summer has commenced in real earnest.—Saturday and Sunday last were pretty warm—hot as usual in the month of June. Our gardens are suffering for rain.

Bank of Cape Fear.

The election for Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the Bank Building last Monday, resulted in the choice of the former Board—the same gentlemen as before being chosen both on the part of the State and of the individual Stockholders.

Commissioners of Navigation.

At the election last Monday, the former Commissioners of Navigation: James Cassidey, John Walker, Wm. C. Bettencourt, Wm. N. Peden and James Anderson, Esqs., were chosen for the ensuing year.—There was no opposition.

☞It is rumored that Mr. Mangum is about to reply to the address issued by the Southern Whig members. Gen. Scott is the only man who can do that; if he is to speak for himself, Mr. Mangum's speaking will not add to him; if he is not to speak for himself, Mr. Mangum might as well hold his tongue, it will do no good.

Our District Convention.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 4th leads off in an article upon our recent District Convention, and the Herald of last Wednesday follows suit. The chief fault found is with the fact that the resolutions did not especially allude to the compromise measures. And in the second place they are severely exercised in regard to the non-expression of any preference for the Presidency.

We thought that we had already assigned, in a former issue, a reason for the omission of our Convention to allude to the compromise measures. In the present position of affairs, the stand which the Southern Democracy have taken upon this subject is as distinctly known as any resolutions could make it;—they will acquiesce in them—insist upon them as a finality—and require the rigorous and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; but they will not exalt what they regard as measures of encroachment upon their rights into the position of fundamental principles. If our cotemporaries of the Observer and the Herald really desire to know the true position of the party upon this subject, as understood throughout the State, we would refer them to the resolutions of our State Convention, which will assemble next week in Raleigh. We can distinctly say, however, that the party will support *no man* who is not pledged to a faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. This much will be distinctly asserted and insisted upon by our State Convention, and acted upon by our people, while, as a contrast, the Whig leaders will be lending all their influence to Scott.

The Herald asks the question:—"Do you endorse Mr. ASHE'S vote in opposition to both Jackson and Hillyer's resolution on the subject of the compromise?" We answer distinctly that viewing these resolutions in the light in which Mr. Ashe did, we agree perfectly with his vote. He considered such a resolution unparliamentary and improper—an attempt by Congress to endorse its own acts and thus dictate to the country. Besides, Mr. Jackson's resolution affirmed a belief in the intention of all sections to carry out all parts of the compromise, and Mr. Ashe could not see the evidences of that intention at the North in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, and consequently could not so vote.

As for Free Soilers, and all that, the Herald and Observer no doubt mean that for a joke—they don't really intend that they should be taken seriously.—But we have once before gone over this precise ground and no not feel like exhausting the patience of our readers farther at this time.

Rich.

Col. McDougald, of Bladen, made a speech at the Whig Convention, in which he said he was willing to pledge Bladen for Fillmore and Graham by a majority of 63! Just *sixty-three*, neither more nor less. What think the Democrats of old Bladen? Will they honor the draft? Will they give the exact number or will they be so perverse as to fall a few short of it—or even to go a few hundreds on the other side? Time will show how the Whig majority of sixty-three in Bladen is going to fare.

Resignation of Mr. Rhett.

The Charleston Mercury learns by a dispatch from Columbia, S. C., that Mr. Rhett of South Carolina has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. We presume the Governor will have to appoint his successor until the next session of the South Carolina Legislature. Mr. Rhett, no doubt, felt that his peculiar views had not been borne out by the action of his State, and that therefore, he could not consistently retain a seat as one of the Senators from a State whose views he no longer represented.

Music.

Mr. Louis H. Webb, Front Street below Market, has laid on our table three pieces of Piano Music—The "Temptation Polka," by Theod. La Hache—"They Sleep in the Dust," by George F. Root, and Music arranged for the Piano from themes taken from Donzetti's comic opera of Don Pasquale, by Wm. Vincent Wallace. These pieces are published in very handsome style, by Wm. Hall & Son, 239, Broadway, and are, no doubt, good in their way, though decidedly worse than Greek to us. We would as soon undertake to decipher the inscriptions on the "Written Mountains," read all the debates in Congress, or penetrate the mystery of the ancient Etruscan, as attempt to read a line of those odd shaped quirlicues which are the symbols of musical expression—of "linked sweetness long drawn out," like a candy pulling.

☞The Steamship *Pacific*, arrived at New York on the 1st, with Liverpool dates of the 21st ult. The British Parliament had re-assembled on the 20th, but nothing of interest had been done. The Court of Exchequer had decided against the claim of Alderman Solomons, a Jew, to a seat in Parliament, as one of the members from London, thus settling the question that none but Christians are eligible.

Rosas arrived at Queenstown on the 17th.

The French Budget shows a deficiency of forty millions of francs. French political exiles are hereafter to be sent to England or Spain.

☞The *Commercial* of Tuesday last, comes out for a separate Fillmore and Graham ticket, in the event of Gen. Scott's nomination by the Whig National Convention. Gen. Scott, that paper says, cannot carry North Carolina let him be nominated by whom he may, and this is the opinion of the most intelligent and disinterested Whigs, who have neither faith in his principles, his antecedents, nor his associations. We shall see what we shall see; but we must confess, that we have some doubts about the extent to which the assertions of the Commercial will be borne out. The Democrats will have a fair chance for the State, no matter who may be the candidate of the opposing party—as against Scott they are certain of success; still we feel confident that even Gen. Scott would poll very nearly his party strength.—Party ties and associations cannot be severed in a day—even although all reason for them has ceased to exist. Apart from all this, some attempt will be made to patch up some sort of a shingle platform for Gen. Scott, with which to humbug, if not fully to satisfy, the Southern members of his party.

☞Gen. Houston's friends are beginning to press his claims as a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Scott's friends are confident of his nomination by the Whig Convention, although it is said that the friends of Mr. Webster will now support Mr. Fillmore. So we go.

The Farmer's Journal,

We have received the second number of "The Farmer's Journal," published at Bath, Beaufort co., by John F. Tompkins, M. D., editor and proprietor. It is a neatly printed monthly periodical, containing thirty-two large octavo pages in each number, well filled with editorial matter or original communications, and is offered at the low price of one dollar per annum, in advance. We commend it to the attention of North Carolina farmers, who would benefit themselves, at the same time that they would contribute to build up a home journal of agricultural information.

☞It is reported that the Governor of the State of South Carolina has appointed the Hon. J. P. Richardson to the seat in the United States Senate, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett.

Kossuth and the Decline of his Popularity.

We have not bothered our readers much lately with Kossuth and his movements, and therefore hope to be excused in making a few remarks now upon the apparent change in public opinion respecting him—especially since we are tired of reading and hearing day and daily the assignment of reasons for this change, which have about as solid foundation in fact as a railroad laid over Eagle Island would have without piling.

Of course, Kossuth's first receptions were too noisy to last. Such senseless excitement must necessarily produce some reaction. Perhaps, also, as his bright anticipations of "material aid" faded away, he may have become petulant and disappointed, and used expressions that injured him. But all this does not sufficiently account for the comparative indifference with which he is regarded. We have read some of his recent speeches, in which there are passages unsurpassed for depth of thought and purity of expression by anything in the language; and yet some papers think it necessary to the recognition of their claims to wisdom and patriotism, that they should not only denounce his character but ridicule his intellect. Demagogues of the same kidney adopt the same course towards him, and the public regard the whole matter with indifference.

It seems to us that the real explanation of the public apathy may be found in the fact that the Hungarian struggle is now finally closed, and the republican cause in Europe no longer has a living existence. The calm and servile acquiescence of the French people in the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, and the complete reaction in Germany and Italy, and wherever else republicanism had made a stand, have convinced the American people that the time has not arrived and cannot soon arrive when any rising in Hungary, or elsewhere throughout Europe would be other than madness, or end but in darker defeat and more hopeless ruin. When Kossuth came to this country these circumstances had not so fully developed themselves, nor did the conclusions to be drawn from them appear so irresistible. The ardent and impulsive might still entertain hopes to which the presence of Kossuth added strength, while his eloquence stirring their spirits like the sound of a trumpet, made them oblivious of the dangers and obstacles surrounding the path of European revolution. Such hopes could not now find a place even in the wildest dream of the imagination, and without some hope to cling to—some prospect to cheer—none but a fool or a fanatic would waste his efforts or his enthusiasm. The people of the United States are eminently practical in their conclusions. They see that Kossuth's efforts can have no feasible object in view, and his speeches have, therefore, ceased to be regarded in any other light than as literary efforts upon an abstraction; or himself otherwise than as a popular lecturer. The changed aspect of European affairs has taken the wind out of Kossuth's sails, and without some new development or some fresh movement there, he can hope for none here.

Hon. Henry Clay.

We regret to learn from the Baltimore and Washington City papers that no hope is entertained of Mr. Clay's recovery. He is gradually sinking, and becoming perceptibly more feeble every day. His physicians do not think he can survive many weeks. Indeed, his dissolution may be looked for at any time.

United States Funds.

From the Treasurer's statement it appears that the nett amount of money remaining in the different United States Depositories and subject to draft on the 26th ult. was $13,717,468 75. In the Depository at Wilmington, gross amount $8,877 59—nett amount subject to draft $6.606 21.

For the Journal.

Education.

Public Education in this country runs into two errors, which are very disastrous in their practical effect. The first is, too many pupils to a teacher; and the second is very similar—too many studies for a pupil. Both are fatal to a thorough course of instruction, so far as it depends on the teacher. Attention and thought are the qualities a youth wants to bring his intellect, with the focal concentration of a lens, on the subject before it. This attention and thought will not be present, unless the teacher can give time enough to the pupil to interest, impress, and lead on his mind;—nor can thought be concentrated when engaged in half dozen things at once. Most of the Schools of the present day have from thirty to forty pupils to a teacher. Suppose it thirty, and there are just twelve minutes per day for the teacher to spend on each pupil. Is twelve minutes per day time enough really to instruct and invigorate the pupil?

The multiplication of studies grows out of the progress of knowledge. But since it is certain that we cannot learn everything, had we not better learn something well; at least, had we not better discipline the young with the rigorous study of some real learning. Young ladies, in this respect, seem to fare the worst of all pupils. They are generally taken from the Academy or Seminary when young men are just beginning their education. Of course, their car of knowledge must be made to run with great velocity. Less than ten or a dozen studies at once would not finish their education soon enough. As soon as Miss A. or Miss B gets into her teens, then her mind is put on a galloping pace, and the roll of subjects, from Grammar and French up to Metaphysics and Astronomy, is called over each day. Then, to back all these, there are Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Music, Harp, Pianos and Guitars, until the young woman is sent forth into the world an *omnium gatherum* of all things. This is true of boys' schools also, and the necessary result is a most superficial education.

Many youths live through this vapory system of intellectual life, and live to be men of mind and influence. Such men, however, owe more to their native strength and energy than they do to this mode of education.

Many things have been said on this subject of late, but in my opinion the remedy lies with the parents. They must learn to value education as an article of the greatest necessity and utility. They must next be willing to pay for it in the same proportion as they would any other necessary of life, and then they must demand a solid, substantial article, and not a pretence and cheat.

These remarks apply as much and more to private than to the public schools. Indeed, they apply to all the education of this country, except a few select colleges and academies, where they have both the means and will to perfect and carry out a sound system. We hope that time and good sense may remedy the evils of our instruction. A FARMER.

Interesting from South America.

BOSTON, April 30.—Accounts received in England from Rio Janeiro mention the belief that Brazil was getting the worst of it in Montevideo. The presidential chair was allotted to a leading Oribista.

In Buenos Ayres the satisfaction was by no means general; for although Urquiza had hitherto acted well, he was not trusted much, and the people wished to get rid of his unpaid army.

General Mansilla, the late commanding officer of the troops of Rosas, had reached England.

MANUFACTURE OF ROSIN OIL.—Messrs. Desilver & Co have erected a manufactory at Chester, Pa., for the production of rosin oil, with a capital of $200,000. Dr. Young, late of Philadelphia, is about erecting a similar establishment there, with a capital of $450,000.

The following statement will show the amounts of revenue from Customs, collected at forty-three of the principal ports of the United States, from the 1st of July, 1851, to the 31st March, 1852, and the comparison with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year:

	1850-51.	1851-52.
Yew York	$24,375,012	$22,121,112
Boston	4,924,400	4,711,473
Philadelphia	2,830,899	2,890,043
New Orleans	1,777,682	1,806,471
Baltimore	776,380	800,722
Charleston, (S. C.)	501,387	455,263
San Francisco	596,931	1,779,945
St. Louis	142,406	197,990
Portland	142,169	180,321
Savannah	159,602	113,632
Salem	117,976	89,429
Mobile	62,398	90,729
Alburg, Vermont	57,684	28,422
Oswego	56,259	59,746
Buffalo	51,240	78,021
Richmond	55,468	48,901
New Haven	49,454	57,722
Norfolk	45,158	34,853
Cleveland	51,578	80,052
Cincinnati	78,712	87,517
Louisville	48,897	41,605
Plattsburg	40,396	48,585
Petersburg	23,041	65,493
Sandusky	19,913	33,580
Eastport	18,305	14,163
Gloucester, (Mass.)	17,244	14,085
New Bedford	15,832	16,763
Providence	30,849	22,423
Bristol	17,209	11,991
New London	15,604	7,781
Rochester	11,284	9,377
Lewiston	11,595	18,215
Ogdensburg	12,320	16,878
Detroit	23,545	23,921
Nashville	10,085	55,844
Pittsburg, (Penn.)	2,177	12,386
Chicago	4,861	2,168
Bath	11,214	6,683
Wilmington	11,270	19,174
Cape Vincent	6,114	15,521
Newburyport	3,061	12,530
Georgetown, (D. C.)	9,935	12,022
Alexandria, (Va.)	5,724	27,686
Sackett's Harbor	1,950	12,483

It will be observed that there is a decrease in the ports of New York and Boston, and a slight increase in those of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. The greatest proportionate increase is in San Francisco. The inland ports generally exhibit a very large increase.

It will be seen from the above that if the direct importations at this port are as yet small, they are rapidly increasing.—[ED. JOURNAL.]

Terrible Tragedy at Danville, Ky.

A bloody street encounter occurred at Danville, Ky., a few days ago, between Dr. Frank Cowan, and two brothers named Shelby, in consequence of an anonymous letter received by Miss Shelby, alleged to have been written by Cowan. Each of the parties had pistols. Cowan first received a ball through the fleshy part of the leg, from a five barrel revolver, fired by Joseph Shelby, and then fired three times at Shelby, the last taking effect in the neck, the ball passing entirely through, and falling down in his shirt bosom. Shelby staggered in a store where his brother Alfred was and fell dead. The latter then seized a bowie-knife, advanced on Cowan, and threw it at him without effect. Cowan then pursued Alfred with a bowie-knife in hand, when several persons interfered, and no further harm was done. The parties are all young men.

☞The *London Leader* draws an instructive lesson from the conduct of the brave men who lost their lives in the Birkenhead. It says:

"We do not doubt that country is the stronger and the happier, which is peopled by souls that can face death and not be corrupted. This great example will sustain many a man in the face of danger, and the devotion of the glorious six hundred will be the means of saving multitudes through that same virtue of discipline to which these men have testified by their resignation. It is in trials of action, in familiarity with danger, that these qualities come out. Calamity is truly the opportunity which tests the stuff of our kind.

"And it fails not. In towns, amid *shifty doctrines* and *one-sided economics*, we have grown *selfish*, *corrupt* and *crotchety*; our rulers cannot *face a frown*, and flinch at the bare idea of offending a throned ruffian; our leading politicians teach *self-interest* as the *superior substitute* for patriotism; but in the far regions of action and peril, ranging in the wide fields of colonial enterprise, pursuing science in the icy deserts of the north, or lost helpless amid the waters of the ocean, the metal of our race is tried, and its temper is found true. The four hundred who perished thus, in dignity undaunted and unconquerable, proclaim to the world, and to us at home—who are too doubtful amid the intrigues and corruptions, amid the shallow pedantries and selfish timidities of our cities—that the staple of our race is still unspoiled, that calamity can but arouse our slumbering strength, and that despair itself cannot master the Englishman. Thanks, then deep and solemn, but strong and hopeful, to that glorious six hundred—both to those that perish in their steadfast chivalry, and to those that, mastering destruction, have borne us the tale."

The Birkenhead was a British war steamer, with troops on board, which was run on a reef on the coast of Africa, and parted and sunk before more than 150 of the 600 souls on board could be saved by the boats. The troops remained at their posts till the very last moment, and met their fate with calmness and determination. The catastrophe took place some two or three months since.—[JOURNAL.]

[From the Washington Union.]

The Democratic State Convention of Illinois—Unanimous Nomination of Senator Douglas.

We copy in another column, from the Illinois State Register, the central Democratic organ of the State, the nominations made by this body. The resolutions were not furnished to the Register in time for publication in the sheet from which we copy. We shall transfer them to our columns as soon as they appear. Meantime, we lay before our readers the following extracts from the comments of the State Register upon the proceedings of the convention:

"The country will rejoice at the stand taken by the convention on the subject of the Compromise. It received a full, unqualified, and cordial endorsement. Let no man hereafter say that the democracy of Illinois are unsound on this question. Abolitionism and kindred heresies have received the stamp of reprobation, and henceforth they will be confined to the factions that gave them birth. As a party, we stand on the Baltimore platform, and have repudiated forever the narrow and illiberal views which demagogues sought to foist upon our creed. Henceforth our standard will float in the breeze, pure and unsullied, proclaiming a devoted attachment to the Union, and an abiding hostility to everything calculated to disturb its integrity.

"Upon this action of the convention we congratulate the democracy of the State. It is due to ourselves, and to our friends in other quarters of the Union; and we may now point to the record, which removes all doubt, if any such existed, of the position of the Illinois democracy upon this question.

"The *unanimous* endorsement of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as a candidate for the presidency, is not less honorable to Illinois than to the distinguished statesman who thus stands recommended by the acclamations of a sovereign State; and should he be selected as the standard bearer of the party of the Union, we confidently hope for a majority of fifty thousand to be rolled up in his favor. Whoever may be nominated will receive the cordial support of the party; but no man can compete with Stephen A. Douglas in Illinois. His talents and patriotism have won him to the last.

"Once more we say, that the action of the convension ought to be regarded, and it doubtless will be, as satisfactory. The will of the party has prevailed, and the ides of November will show that it is the will of the people. Let no one falter. With such a ticket, every democrat can go into the contest with a zeal and ardor, with such an unfaltering hope of success, as will insure a victory equal to the most signal that the Illinois democracy have ever achieved. Therefore, let every man who values the supremacy of democratic principles buckle on his armor, and do his utmost to insure a result so much to be desired."

IMPROVED LOCOMOTIVES.—Two large and powerful locomotives, with seven feet driving wheels, are now being constructed at the machine shops of the Reading Railroad Company, after plans by Mr. Millholland, (formerly of Baltimore,) and under his immediate superintendence. They will embrace his new and important improvement for burning anthracite coal. It is expected they will run the train through from Pottsville to Philadelphia in 3¼ to 3½ hours, including stoppages, which will be an average speed of nearly 36 miles an hour.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House was occupied with the consideration of private bills.

NEW-YORK, May 2d.

The Crescent City with California mails to the 5th ult., arrived at her wharf in this port to-day.—She brings TWO MILLIONS OF GOLD on freight, and one hundred thousand in the hands of passengers. The floods had entirely subsided in California, and business was rapidly improving.

The product of the mines is immense beyond all former example.

Great Storm and Loss of Life—Supposed Traces of the Steamer President.

HALIFAX, April 30.—Accounts from Newfoundland state that on the 20th inst., a great gale raged along the coast, in which about fifty sailing vessels, with crews, were lost.

Advices from Bermuda by the 23d report that a large figure head, supposed to have belonged to the steamer President, had been washed ashore at Grenada. Barbadoes.

The fever at Demarara was abating.

Arrival of the Steamer United States.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamer United States, from New Orleans, arrived here this morning in five days and twenty-three hours, the shortest passage on record.

Shock of an Earthquake.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here to-day, shaking violently the doors and windows, and causing quite an excitement throughout town.

POLITICAL ONDITS.—It is said Mr. Mangum will publish an address in reply to his southern colleagues in Congress; and that General Scott will shortly publish a letter declaring in favor of all the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. James Mitchell, an elderly man and an inmate of the Poor House of this county, was found dead on Friday the 23d ult., on the road leading from this place to the Poor House. A Coroner's Inquest was held over the body, and a verdict rendered of "death from exposure."

Fayetteville Carolinian.

Death of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer.

The death of this gentleman has already been announced. We extract the following sketch of his public career from the Albany Register:

Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer was born in the town of Greenbush, and in the old Genet Mansion, at the foot of the hill, half a mile back from the river, and about three miles from this city. His father was Gen. H. K. Van Rensselaer, who fought with great ardor and distinction in the revolutionary war, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Fort Ann, Washington county, in this State.

Gen. Van Rensselaer inherited the military disposition and dauntless heroism of his father. At the early age of 18 he was appointed a Cornet in a company of Dragoons, mustered in Greenbush, and joined the army under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. Before he was 20, he was promoted to the command of a troop. In the battle of Miami, August, 1794, under "Mad Anthony," he received a terrible wound through the lungs, which was supposed to be mortal, but which his youth and vigorous constitution enabled him to surmount. How he acquitted himself, the dispatches of Gen. Wayne bear ample and conclusive testimony. He suffered greatly from the effects of this wound until 1797, when he was commissioned by Gen. Wilkinson, at Philadelphia, to perform a delicate and dangerous military duty, which he promptly and satisfactorily discharged. He was also particularly noticed by Gen. Washington, and raised by him to the command of a squadron of cavalry, after a personal interview with that great man.

After the disbanding of portions of the army took place, General Van Rensselaer was appointed Adjutant General of this State, under Governor John Jay. This appointment he held during the respective administrations of his successors, Governors George Clinton and Morgan Lewis, for nine years during Governor Tompkins' administration, and for nearly the whole period of Governor De Witt Clinton's, which latter piriod was subsequent to the time he rendered such important and brilliant service in his country's behalf, in the capacity of aid to Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, (the late Patroon,) who was appointed by Governor Tompkins to take command of the forces raised for the defence of the northern and western frontiers of this State, in 1812. The history of that campaign is well known to every reader familiar with the events of the "Last War," as it is still called.

The brilliant but unfortunate battle of Queenstown was fought on the 13th of October. The plan of it was simple and soldier-like, and if it had been carried out in full, would have resulted in a brilliant and decisive victory. As it was, the force under Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, contending with greatly superior numbers, stormed and carried the fort.—The gallant Colonel fell riddled with wounds, and bleeding profusely, but cheered with the shouts of victory. But the reenforcements neglecting to cross the river at the proper time, the enemy came up in superior force, and the fort was retaken, and Van Rensselaer's troops were obliged to retreat.

Ensign Morris was killed, and Capts. Malcolm, Armstrong and Wool, were wounded in this action. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer received a ball in his hip, which passed out at his spine, two in his thigh, one of which lodged—and which he carried to the day of his death—two in his leg, and a sixth contused his heel. With all these he kept his feet until the enemy fled towards the town, and Capt. Wool, by his orders, ascended the mountain and carried the battery. During this time he had concealed his wounds under a great coat borrowed from Major Lush; and when the party filed off before him, unable any longer to stand, he fell to the ground, about daylight, among the dying and the dead, and was only prevented from fainting by a crust of bread and a cup of water, furnished by one of the former.—While in this situation the shouts of victory reached him from the hill, and remunerated him for all his sufferings.

Henry Clay.

The Richmond Republican says:

We met a few days ago with an old gentleman from Hanover, of the same age with Henry Clay, and who was raised within four miles of Mr. Clay's parental residence. They were also school-mates together. The old gentleman said that Henry was one of the best boys he ever knew; that he never had a quarrel with a school-mate, and was a quiet, gentlemanly lad—not very smart at marbles but a good deal of the schoolmaster himself, at arithmetic, &c. On being told by a gentleman present that he ought to go to Washington and see Mr. Clay, the veteran replied that he would'nt go to Washington to see the greatest man that was ever created. We could but contrast the natural simplicity, independence and dignity of this old Virginia farmer with the servile and man-worshipping spirits which exults in persecuting with its obsequious attentions every distinguished personage of native or foreign growth.

It was suggestive of useful reflection, too, that this old patriarch thought and spoke of Henry Clay, not as the splendid statesman and orator whose influence has been felt throughout a world, and whose name is indelibly stamped upon the history of his country, but as the good and kindly youth whose fine moral qualities commanded the respect and affection of his school-mates. It is the moral characteristics of Henry Clay, far more than even his genius, which has won for him through his public life such enthusiastic and devoted friendship, which reflects the rays of his setting sun with a purer and more gentle lustre than it hailed his mid-day glories. It is these traits which he himself will most prize as he descends into the tomb; and which are more valuable than talents and learning before that tribunal which dispenses its rewards and punishments according to the virtues of the heart and not the gifts of the mind.

WOODEN NUTMEGS OUTDONE.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives us some laughable information. It appears that the French have learned to make *counterfeit coffee berries* of worthless flour. The paste or dough is, by means of moulds skilfully prepared, made to assume the shape of grains of coffee, whether of Mocha, Bourbon, or Martinque, to suit the tastes of buyers. The artificial grain is then baked till it takes the color of parched coffee, and retailed as such, with great profit, in the grocery stores. The practice, very general in France, of buying from the grocers coffee ready parched, facilitates this mode of falsification, otherwise impossible.

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From the Mobile Daily Register, April 20.

General Cass.

From indications of popular partiality at the North, it appears that this distinguished statesman stands the best chance of receiving the democratic nomination at Baltimore. The action in his favor of both the democratic committees in the city of New York, and of a meeting just held at Albany, evinces that he has a much greater popularity in the Empire State than was believed to exist; and although a majority of her delegation to the National Convention is thought to be in favor of Governor Marcy, yet it would seem General Cass has more popularity with her people than any other prominent democrat. Throughout the West he is unquestionably the most general favorite, and will receive the conventional suffrages of all the States, except, perhaps, in the first instance, Kentucky, which will vote for General Butler, and Illinois, which will support Judge Douglas. The New England States, with but one or two exceptions, will also most probably vote for General Cass; and in the South, Maryland and Louisiana have positively indicated him as their first choice.

It is well known that our own preferences are for Mr. Buchanan; and we still think that his nomination would be the most fortunate and judicious that could be made—that it would disembarrass the democracy of some old and unpropitious prejudices, and restore harmony of feeling and concert of action throughout the party, especially in the South. But we have no hostility to the great statesman of the West. We regard him now, as we did in 1848, as a true patriot, an enlightened statesman, a firm and conscientious devotee to the constitution, and one of the most gifted and highly cultured intellects of our country. His career in the Senate has placed him more nearly in that lofty category of philosophic and oratorical statesmanship so long held without a peer by Calhoun, Webster, and Clay, than any other member of that assemblage. Wright, Benton, Buchanan, Woodbury, and Walker were eminently conspicuous there for abilities and eloquence, but they met not such a wide and unquestioned recognition of superiority as has been awarded to General Cass. No others can compete the palm of distinction with him; and this reputation is European as well as American. The politicians of the Old World regard him as our most sagacious and formidable diplomatist.

The principal objection to General Cass at the South is based upon his Nicholson letter. His views as to what was called derisively "squatter sovereighty" met with but little approval. They were, however, temporary and transient in their nature, and regarded abstract questions rather of a judical than legislative or executive character. To these views General Cass was led by the very tendencies of his Jeffersonism—by the strictness of his construction of the constitution. He would not admit federal authority over the Territories, further than is specifically granted in the national charter, and therefore he left a vast residuum of powers to be exercised *somewhere*—and this he took to be by the people, as was done first in Oregon, and subsequently in California.

The question is a difficult one, and need not be discussed. It is now, in the positions of things, and must henceforth be, purely a historic one. No reflection, certainly, can be made upon the patriotism or republican orthodoxy of General Cass for the opinions he held, and which he has recently explained and vindicated very ably in his speech, in the Senate, in reply to a letter of Colonel Jefferson Davis.

In the long-continued and bitter anti-slavery and free-soil controversies of our country, we much prefer the course which has been followed by Mr. Buchanan to that of General Cass, or indeed of any other eminent northern politician. The former has steadily adhered to the Missouri line of 36 30, as the meridian of his faith, without swerving under any of the demagogue influences which have been brought to bear. General Cass has been equally sound as to the constitutional rights of the South, and the criminality of anti-slavery agitations in Congress; but his participation in the passage of the compromise measures of 1850 withdrew from him, to a considerable degree, the partialities of the southern-rights party. Those measures have now, by general consent in the South, been left to be a "finality," and an amnesty of political hostilities and discussions about them has been declared. The fanatics of the North—the Sewards, and Greeleys, and Giddingses—will not accede to this; but we believe that the people of the South, of all parties, will, for that very reason, adhere to this adjustment—not that they approve it, but that its faults are now irretrievable, and its one great virtue, the fugitive slave law, of the most vital importance.

So far as these questions extend, then, Gen. Cass cannot be obnoxious to a proper feeling in the South, and the memory of some of his prior services, on the angry issue of the Wilmot proviso, when that "sat squat like a toad" in the national councils, will endear him to the people of the South. Upon this point we would quote some excellent views and true statements, made by the New Orleans True Delta, with an extract of a speech of his, showing a heroic devotion, to the extent of self-sacrifice, to his principle. Says the True Delta:

"He was the first senator from a Northern State to declare himself against the Wilmot proviso. He was instructed by the legislature of his State to vote in favor of that measure. Yet, in a speech delivered in the Senate by him in the month of January, 1850, which covered the whole ground of controversy, he concluded by declaring that he considered the Wilmot proviso unconstitutional, and would not vote for it; and that as soon as it became necessary for him to vote, he would resign his seat. It is no more than just to admit that Gen. Cass, in declaring his determination to resign sooner than vote for the proviso, firmly believed that he would be compelled to resign. It is highly probable that his resignation, under such circumstances, would have terminated his political career. He was not, however, called upon to make this sacrifice to his sense of duty and of right, for such was the influence which the speech in question made upon the legislature of Michigan that that body rescinded the instructions; and, at the hour of trial, he was enabled to record his vote against the proviso.

"Facts like these, it appears to us, are not of the nature from which opinions unfavorable to the South, or to its rights or interests, could logically be inferred. Nor can we recollect any act of General Cass's on which could be founded charges against him as vague and general as those to which we are objecting.

"The concluding sentences of his speech on the proviso referred to are so emphatic in their expressions of hostility to free-soilism, that their insertion will be an appropriate close to this article. They are as follows:

"'The Wilmot proviso is urged upon the ground of its expediency. It is opposed upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. Those who urge it may well abandon it, when circumstances show that the measure is dangerous in itself, or profitless in its result. Those who oppose it cannot change their convictions of right, and that portion of the Union which considers itself peculiarly affected by it will not change the conviction that its feelings and interests will be sacrificed in violation of the great compact which mkaes us one political family.

"'Now, sir, I repeat, is the contest worth the cost? To place this barren, and, as I believe, unconstitutional proviso on the statute-book—is that a recompense for the wounds that would be inflicted, and the feelings that would be excited, whose disastrous effects no right-minded man could contemplate without the most serious apprehension? The oldest among us may live to see their commencement; the youngest may not live to see their termination. For myself, I will take part in no such effort. I will minister to no such feeling. I will engage in no such crusade against the South, from whatever motives it originates. I will endeavor to discharge my duty as an American senator, to the country, and to the whole country, agreeably to the convictions of my duty and the obligations of the constitution; and when I cannot do this, I shall cease to have any duty here to perform. My sentiments upon the Wilmot proviso are now before the Senate, and will soon be before my constituents and the country. I am precluded from voting in conformity with them. I have been instructed by the legislature of Michigan to vote in favor of this measure. I am a believer in the right of instruction, when fairly exercised, and under proper circumstances. There are limitations upon this exercise; but I need not seek to ascertain their extent or application, for they do not concern my present position. I acknowledge the obligations of the instructions I have received, and cannot act in opposition to them. Nor can I act in opposition to my own convictions to the true meaning of the constitution. When the time comes, and I am required to vote upon this measure as a practical one—in a bill providing for a territorial government—I shall know how to reconcile my duty to the legislature with my duty to myself, by surrendering a trust I can no longer fulfil.'"

Political Tranquility Abroad and at Home.

There is a paralysis of action under the blight of despotism in Europe—here a paralysis of political opinion, springing from the enervating influence of prosperity and abundance. Europe has lost everything—we have gained everything. She has laid down in the hopelessness of her dungeon—we are surfeited with boundless Freedom. There patriotism is enactive, for it can do nothing—here it is inactive, because there is nothing to be done. Europe cannot get worse—America cannot get better. And so we witness from different causes, and for the first time, listlessness over the two continents—like an equilibrium of heat at the equator, and cold at the poles.—On one side of the Atlantic everybody can do as he pleases—on the other nobody. Whether it be from wine or famine, the two giants sleep. The camps are still, whether it be the repose of victory or the stillness of the dead.

A pall is spread over the mangled corpse of Hungary.

Austria is trying to wash the blood stains from the steps of the Hapsburg throne, and borrowing what money she can to caulk the seams the late storm opened in her foundering empire.

Prussia is talking about imposts, and trying to keep Europe still.

The grisly Cossack has crawled back to his ice-den, and will not come out till he hears a noise in his hole.

Over Italy broods the night of the grave.

Spain has gone to church with Isabella, to thank the Holy Virgin for saving her life from the dagger of the assassin.

In France every man feels the point of a bayonet on his naked breast. The car of Liberty ran off a very steep embankment one night (Dec 2, 1851,) and nobody dreams of trying to get on the track again, or even of picking up the pieces. Louis Napoleon is stripping up the rails.

The Whig ministry of England dies quietly from inanition—no doctor is called in—nobody went to the funeral—in fact there was no funeral to go to. The Tory ministry comes in, with no flourish of trumpets, but rather like a bevy of timid school girls venturing out upon weak ice, expecting every minute to fall in Earl Derby thinks he will do *nothing*—precisely what the Whigs had been at for six years—and he would do still less if he could.

And in the Palais Bourbon lies the gorged anaconda, digesting Lamartine's Republic—and all the Emperors, and Kings, and Queens, and Popes, and statesmen of Europe, with clubs in their hands, stand looking on, and trembling at every 'wiggle' of his redoubtable tail!

Strange Effect Produced by Having a Baby.

A Liverpool paper states that a man in Bickenhead, on an announcement being made to him that he was the father of a child, went mad, but whether from grief or joy we don't know. The account says:

"The man who is a joiner, upon being informed of the fact on his return from work, immediately danced and jumped about the room in a very excited state.—Soon afterwards he became frantic and hurriedly left the premises. Nothing was heard of the man for two days, although a diligent search was made for him; but on the evening of the third day, he made his appearance at the house, and had scarcely entered when the cries of his new-born child were heard, which produced on him the greatest excitement. Without speaking to any one, he sallied forth into the yard, where he stripped himself of all his apparel except his shirt and trowsers. He then rushed out of the house, and fled in the direction of Claughton Park, after which he was seen to enter a plantation at Bedston. He was found a week afterwards in a rather battered condition, but was in a fair way to recover his senses."

Temperance Joke—A Good One.

Joe Harris was a whole-souled, merry fellow, and very fond of a glass. After living in New Orleans for many years, he came to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle, away up in Massachusetts, whom he had not seen for years. Now there is a difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts, in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived there and found all the people run mad about temperance, he felt bad, thinking with the old song, that "keeping the spirits up by pouring the spirits down" was one of the best ways to make time pass, and began to fear, indeed, that he was in a pickle. But on the morning after his arrival, the old man and his sons being out at work, his aunt came to him and said—

"Joe, you have been living in the South, and no doubt are in the habit of taking a little something to drink about eleven o'clock. Now *I keep* some here for *medical purposes*, but let no one know it, as my husband wants to set the boys a good example."

Joe promised, and thinking he would get no more that day, took, as he expressed it, "a buster." After that he walked out to the stable, and who should he meet but his uncle.

"Well, Joe," says he, "I expect you are accustomed to drink something in New Orleans, but you find us all temperance here, and for the sake of my sons, I don't let them know that I have any brandy about; but I just keep a little out here for my rheumatism. Will you accept a little?"

Joe signified his readiness, and took another big horn. Then continuing his walk, he came to where the boys were mauling rails. After conversing awhile, one of his cousins said—

"Joe, I expect you would like to have a drink, and as the old folks are down on liquor, we keep some out here to help us on our work."

Out came the bottle, and down they sat, and he says that by the time he went home to dinner he was as tight as he could well be, and all from visiting a *temperance family*.

A Queer Story.

Among the Chinese items of news, we find the following:

King Teen-teh, on the commencement of the middle term of last month, ordered a tunnel to be dug in the earth to attack the city of Chenchew, secretly. The tunnel commenced four or five miles on the south side of the Chee-king hill; after the men had dug a space more than 600 feet, they suddenly found a wall of bricks and stone before them, piled up so well that they appeared to have been done by men. When these materials were conveyed from the tunnel to the foot of Chee-king hill, the workmen found that they looked like stone and yet not stone, and of various sizes; in shape some resembled an ox tongue, some were like a fist, and they were all covered with yellow mud; some of the workmen then took them and had them washed and broken, after which they saw the white substance very different from bricks and stones. *They thought at first that they were pieces of copper or lead, but after careful examination, they discovered that they were* silver. When King Teen-teh got this silver, he used it in purchasing paddy and rice, which he stored up in Wingon city for a future supply. At the same time, parties were sent out to induce others to come and join their standard, and likewise to purchase ammunition, horses and cows.—12th moon, 14th day.

Lola Montez in a Mess.—A few evenings since as we learn from the New York papers, the boarders at Howard Hotel were distributed by the noise of a row which took in her room and about the door leading to it. Rumor states that the Countess was entertaining four or five "foreigners of distinction," and in conversation spoke lightly of a female friend of one of the party. The gentlemen defended the lady alluded to, when Lola got in a passion, and ordered him to leave the room. He did not move quick enough to please her, and she rang for some of the servants and told them to put Signor ——— out of the room. Her orders were complied with, but the gentleman soon returned with a friend, and sought admittance to the room, when the indignant Lola "pitched into" him, and left her mark on his face. The gentleman was smoking at the time, and as he raised his hand to protect tect his countenance, the burning of his segar came in full contact with the Countess's nose. The result was a general rough and tumble, in which the two intruders got severely handled.

Polish for Editors.—The education necessary to qualify an Arkansas editor for the duties of his office, is the following:

Two months practice with a hair trigger rifle at a target, one hundred paces distant; six weeks practice in swinging a two foot bowie-knife; six or seven months experience in gouging, ear biting and rough and tumble at an election. These qualifications will enable the possessor of them to write political and slanderous articles with impunity.

The Government of Hawaii has issued a decree admitting all flour, fish, coal, lumber, stave and heading, the produce or manufacture of the United States, into the Islands free of all duty, provided the Government of the United States will admit the sugar, syrup, molasses, and coffee of the Hawaiian kingdom into all United States ports on the same terms.

The Whig State Convention meets at Raleigh to-day, 26th April. The Petersburg Intelligencer (Whig) invokes it to denounce the course of Messrs. Mangum and Stanly as hostile to the true interests of the South. By the way, talking about the Convention, we learn that our friend of the Herald, who left here on Saturday to go to Raleigh as a delegate, fell asleep just about the time the train passed through Goldsboro' and so kept on. Whether he has yet woke up or is still progressing northward we have not heard. If not stopped he must be somewhere in the neighborhood of Bosting by this time.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Whig Convention declined to take the Intelligencer's advice. We do not know what was said *in caucus*, but we feel quite certain that the names of Mangum and Stanly were not mentioned in Convention. It was not deemed *prudent* to denounce these gentlemen.

By the way, Mr. Burr *did* get here, for we had the pleasure of an introduction to him, and found him (for a *Whig*—only think of that!) a very clever gentleman. Mr. Loring was here also, and Mr. B. and Mr. L. were as harmonious as possible on the Convention question. They mutually agreed that "*if*" amendments are to be made to the Constitution, and "*if*" the people desire a Convention, and "*if*" a Convention should be determined on, why then a Convention let it be; but "*if*" not, why *not*, "*if*" the people say not. Our friend of the Journal will at once perceive that Mr. Burr must have been very "wide awake" when he agreed to *that* platform.

Raleigh Standard.

Jeu d' Esprit.

Some wag, in the Cleveland Plaindealer, thus anticipates the answer of the Emperor of Japan to the letter of President Fillmore to be delivered by Com. Perry. Such of our extra humane cotemporaries as have been holding up their hands in holy horror lest our Government is going "at all hazards" to kill, burn, and destroy the Japanese, will derive a timely consolation over this interesting despatch of the Emperor, Twang-Twangky, showing that he is of a far less "anxious" temperament than are his friends here.

Jeddo in Japan, Palace of the Most High,
18,000th Year of the Great Red Dragon,

Herr Fillmore, Governor of U. S. Province:—

My Grand Secretary, Gowitbuites, has just translated your scroll, and I dictate the following from the abundance of my heavenly wisdom, in reply. Your officer of high rank amuses me very much. I and my six thousand wives have been laughing all the morning at his queer bob-tailed coat, his stovepipe hat, and awkward looking boots—and more than all, a strange and mysterious thing, which he calls a shirt collar, and which keeps his head as stiff as one of our native Rhinocerosses. We have taken pity on his heathenish condition, and have equipped him in our royal suit—a turban and a pair of spurs. You say that he is "no missionary of religion." I shall make a Christian of him, and send him back to his own country as a missionary. I was grieved to see his besotted ignorance. He knows nothing of Xeae, or Amida or Dabio. He had never heard of the precious book of Snickisnacky, nor bathed in the forgiving stream of Chum-dow-chum. I am glad there is a country to the East of me so large as yours, and I shall take measures immediately to bring you to the true faith.—I send by the bearer a bundle of colporteur's pamphlets and tracts, which I should like distributed at once. I hope you will not oppose my establishing temples in your land. Your people is not one half as large as mine, but yours are worth saving. Although outcasts, there is still hope for you. As for trading with me, why do you bother yourselves with worldly ambitions? We spend our time in religious ceremonies and prayers. But I am willing to open communication with you, so that you may not object to my seeking to bring you over to the true religion. Kiss all your wives for me. Ah, you have only one. Poor d—l, I has six thousand. Pray accept this bottle of rum as a token of my high consideration. Twang-Twangky,

Emperor of the Faithful.

The "bottle of rum" at any rate goes to show that the Maine Liquor Law is not yet one of the peculiar institutions of Japan. Barbarian that he is!

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills

Were not, like the quack nostrums of the day, got up with a view to profit, but were discovered, after many years of study, by one of the first physicians in the United States, and used in his private practice. Their marked success elicited the most unqualified approbation of physicians and others who had witnessed their effects. Possessing all the sensitive feelings of a thorough-bred physician, Dr. M'Lane dreaded being classed with the shallow pretenders who crowd the columns of the newspapers with puffs of "sovereign remidies," and for a long time declined the requests of many that he would proclaim his great remedy to the public; but, finally, after much persuasion on the part of physicians and others who had witnessed the wonderful cures effected by the Liver Pills, he consented to prepare it for general use. The following certificate, from Dr. Morgan, will bear us out in this statement; it is also valuable as medical testimony of the efficacy of these Pills:—

"This is to certify that I have been associated with Dr. N'Lane, in the practice of medicine, for nearly two years and a half. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pill; and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the Liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

OLIVER MORGAN, M. D."

"Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Alas, too true! But the grave can no longer hide our friends from us—no longer utterly bereave Art, in her incessant efforts to rival nature, has dipped her pencil in the sunbeams, and by an alchemy as subtle as it is beautiful, perpetuated, in defiance of corroding time, every lineament and every expression of the beloved faces which are no more among the living. How often do we hear the exclamation—"O, what would I not give for such a memorial of my friend or relative!" A perfect Daguerreotype Likeness is, in many instances, the sole sacred relic of a dear friend. Fail not, then, when friends are gone to have about you that which must supply their absence—A PERFECT LIKENESS.—That you are promised, should you honor the subscriber with a call at his rooms on Front-street, over Messrs. Polley & Hart's. J. W. GULICK.

Wilmington, May 6, 1852 206—35-3t

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday, the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send delegates and returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.

Wilmington, May 4, 1852 35-5t

NOTICE.

THE LEGATEES under the last Will and Testament of the late Benjamin Cooper, of Duplin county, North Carolina, are hereby requested to come forward and receive their respective legacies. WM. COOPER, Ex'r.

Duplin co., N. C., May 1, 1852 35-tf

I. O. of R.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of North Carolina District Tent, No 18, I. O. of R., will be held in this town, at Rechabite Hall, on the third Tuesday in May.

W. L. JACOBS, D. R. S.

Wilmington, May 4, 1852 35-tm

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorroboids, Prolaprus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.

Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by

m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—Just received, direct from the manufactory, 25 dozen Umbrellas, Silk, Scotch and American Ginghams, assorted colors and sizes, for sale wholesale and retail, at very low prices, by

May 7 C. MYERS, Hatter.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my town and country friends that I will sell out my well assorted stock of DRY GOODS & READY MADE CLOTHING at cost. I also request all those indebted to me by note or Book Account, to call for settlement before the 1st of June, as I will leave this place, and therefore no longer indulgence will be given.

M. ANATHAN.

Wilmington, May 7, 1852 35-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Robert T. Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. GEORGE ALDERMAN, Adm'r.

May 7, 1852 35-tf.

Information Wanted—Stop the Thief.

$20 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber 2 or 3 weeks ago, 4 barrels of Turpentine, from off the Landing of Fleet R. Peterson, Esqr., on Big Cohary, in Sampson county, marked S. K. on the head of each barrel. I will give the above reward of twenty dollars for information that will lead to the conviction of the Thief of removing the said Turpentine from said Landing. Inspectors and Distillers are earnestly requested to look for such marked (S. K.) barrels. S. B. KILLETT.

Clinton, Sampson county, May 7th, 1852 35-3t

DAILY ARRIVALS at the Fashionable Clothing Store, consisting of Business Coats, latest style; super French, English, and American Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, great variety; Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants, most approved cut and style; Youth's and Children's Clothing, neat and fashionable patterns; besides Gent.'s FANCY DRESS GOODS, beautiful styles; Dressing Gowns, new patterns; and in short a complete assortment of Men's Wearing Apparel, best make, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

m6 Fashionable Clothing Store, Market-street.

MINERAL WATER.—Dearborn's best, for sale by the cask or dozen. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852 173-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 18, 1852 160—23-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.

April 9th, 1852 30-te

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 3—Boat Stevenson, Morgan, from Brown's Landing, with 340 bbls. turpentine, to Miles Costin.

Barque Gen. Jones, Harding, from Boston, to P. K. Dickinson & Co; with hay to Chadbourn & Hooper, Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Julia, Van Gilder, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Harriet Hallock, Mandeuil, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze. to sundry persons.

4—Schr Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 36 passengers.

Barque Muskingum, Lancaster, from Liverpool, (reported off the bar several days ago.) arrived up this morning, to Miles Costin; with sack salt, to Adams, Brother & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, from N. Y., to G. Harriss.

May 4—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from ———, to A. Martin.

5.—Schr. Albion, Johnston, from Onslow county, to A. Martin; with corn and pea nuts.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 70 passengers.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks & Brother.

April 5.—Schr. H. F. Baker, M'Glaughlin, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig Eliza Merithew, Griffin, from New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Watson, Allen, from Portsmouth, N. H., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with hay.

Schr. Alaric, Prosser, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Southerner, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Gov. Grabham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

6.—Brig Kate Heath, Lee, from New York, in ballast, to M. Costin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 51 passengers.

Schr. G. W. Pickering, Park, from New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig. Helvellin, Davis, from Kenebunk, with hay, to W. M. Harriss.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, in ballast, to Freeman & Houston.

CLEARED.

May 1—Schr. Sally Ann, Snow, for Hyde co., by J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Palestine, Willis, for Hyde co., by J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Express, Gibbs, for Hyde co., by J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Midgett, Rollings, for Hyde co., by J. R. Blossom.

3—Schr. Mary Powell, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1,800 bbls. rosin, 29 bales yarn, 20 bales sheeting, 34 bushels pea nuts.

4—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T C. Worth.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 43 passengers.

May 5.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 40 passengers.

Schr. Mary Howard, Tom Marshall, for New York, by J. H. Flanner.

Brig Sam Small, Treadwell, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Purse, Pigott, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Telegraph, Tompkins, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Susan Canon, Frisbie, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 65,000 feet lumber, 40 bbls. spirits turpentine, 200 bbls. rosin, 10 boxes mdze.

May 5.—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

Brig David Duffell, Podger, for New York by Geo. Harriss; with 1,325 bbls. rosin, 10,000 feet lumber.

6.—Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 215 bales hides and 15 calf skins, 2 bbls. fruit, 3 hhds. tobacco, 1,576 bbls. rosin, 617 bbls turpentine, 110 barrels spirits turpentine, 7 bales sheeting, 41 bales cotton, 1 hhds. wax, 587½ bushels pea nuts.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 42 passengers.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks & Brother; with boats A. Ellis and Stevenston in tow.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with boats Ben Berry and King's boat in tow, with mdze.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Southerner, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boats Telegraph and Cumberland in tow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

Returns of the number of Vessels, Foreign and Coastwise, that have arrived at the above named Port from the 1st of May, 1851 to the 1st of May, 1852, with their different classifications, (not including Vessels under 60 tons burthen.)

Ships	American	1
Barques	do.	33
"	British	3
"	Bremen	1
"	Austrian	1
"	Norwegian	1
Brigs	American	166
"	British	24
"	Bremen	3
"	Sardenia	1
"	Danish	1
"	Norwegian	2
"	Prussian	1
Schrs.	American	473
"	British	2
"	Swedish	1
Galliots	Dutch	5
Total number of arrivals		719

JOHN S. JAMES, *Harbor Master.*

FLOUR AND BACON.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF BACON, assorted, from Richlands.

Also, Extra and superfine FLOUR, in bbls., half bbls., and bags, from New York. For sale by

May 4th.—[204-1t—35-1t] B. S. KOONCE.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1852 185-tf—32-tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. C. EVANS & BRO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by J. A. Evans.

A. C. EVANS
J. A. EVANS.

April 19th, 1852

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of S. B. & J. A. EVANS, who will continue the DRUG BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by A. C Evans & Brother. They are in daily receipt of additions to their stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., and invite those wishing articles in their line, to call before purchasing elsewhere.

S. B. EVANS, M. D.
J. A. EVANS.

April 19th, 1852 191-tf

Commercial and Herald copy 1 week.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.



WHEREAS, complaint upon oath, hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the aforesaid county, by Hezekiah Bonham, that a certain male slave, named SAM, to him belonging, about twenty years of age, dark complected, about five feet eight inches high, hath absented himself from his said master's service for upwards of twelve months, and is lurking about said county committing acts of Felony and other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command said slave, SAM, forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave above named, does not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave by such means as may be used or thought proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 4th day of May, A. D., 1852.

JAMES ALDERMAN, J. P., (Seal.)
JOHN McAUSLAN, J. P., (Seal.)

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement, in the Jail of New Hanover County, of the above named negro Sam, or the same reward for his delivery to me, dead or alive. H. BONHAM.

May 4, 1852 204 2t—35-tf

Wholesale Prices Current.

Article	Price		Price
AXES, pr doz	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams, ...	$ 12½	a	$ 13
Middlings, ...	11½	a	12
Shoulders, ...	10½	a	11¼
Hog round, ...	11½	a	11¼
Western, ...	11	a	12
BEANS, per bush.			
White, ...	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX.			
Per pound, ...	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound, ...	00	a	00
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess, ..	00 00	a	13 00
Do. Prime, ..	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs., .	5 50	a	8 00
COTTON,			
Per lb...nom	0	a	7½
CORN,			
Per bushel, ...	63	a	65
Meal, bush., ..	00	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio, ...	10½	a	11
St. Domingo, .	9	a	9½
Laguyra, ...	10	a	11
Cuba, ...	00	a	00
Java, ...	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow, ...	10½	a	12½
Sperm, ...	45	a	50
Adamantine, ..	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	13
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.		a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound, ...	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern ..	6 50	a	8 00
Baltimore, .	0 00	a	4 87½
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River, ..	70	a	0 80
Eastern.ret.	0 00	a	1 00
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.......	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina, .	11½	a	11½
Western, ...	10	a	11
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	11 50	a	12 50
Wide do. ..	0 00	a	7 00
Scantling, ...		a	5 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum, ...	32	a	34
Gin, ...	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec. .	25	a	28
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba, ...	00	a	00
New Orleans..	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel,			
6 ft., best qual'y		a	5 00

Article	Price		Price
MULLETS,			
Per barrel, ..	0 00	a	5 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	3½	a	3½
Wrought.....	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip, .	0 00	a	2 50
*Virgin Dip, .	0 00	a	3 50
Hard, ...	0 00	a	1 25
Tar, ...	0 00	a	1 70
Pitch, ...	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 85	a	95
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ...	36	a	36½
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm, ...	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C. .	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot, ...	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, ...	75	a	0 90
Black Eye, ...	00	a	60
Cow, ...	00	a	0 80
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess, ...	21 00	a	22 00
Prime, ...	16 50	a	17 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl. ..	0 00	a	0 00
Sweet, bush., .	00	a	75
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live, .	30	a	37½
Do. dead, .	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	1 00	a	1 50
Do. dead lb	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, .nom	3 25	a	3 50
Rough, bush. ..	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum........	20	a	25
Liv'l sack.....	87½	a	90
SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common, ...	2 50	a	0 00
Contract, ...	4 50	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.			
German	12½	a	
Best Cast	18	a	20
Blister	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	18 00
Ash Head'g.	9 00	a	10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	10 00	a	12 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans, ..	5	a	6½
Porto Rico, ...	5½	a	7½
St. Croix, ...	0	a	8
Loaf, ...	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping, ..	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	7 50	a	10 00
Do ord'y, .	5 00	a	7 00
Do. inf'r, ..	3 00	a	4 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound, ...	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira, ...	70	a	5 00
Port, ...	90	a	4 00
Malaga, ...	45	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.: Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	0 00	a	0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1852.

Bacon—The supply of Bacon in the hands of wholesale dealers is very limited, and on retail it is not abundant. Prices are rather advancing. Some 1,000 lbs. prime N. C. sides have been taken at 12 cents, and sales of Western do. at 11½ cents per lb. We hear of no wholesale transactions in hams. They are selling in the small way at 13 cents per lb.

Butter—Continues scarce, and no wholesale transactions.

Beef Cattle—There are but few beeves coming in. They command from $5 50 to $7 per 100 lbs. nett. A *prime* No. 1 article would bring 8 cents per lb.

Cotton—Our quotations are merely nominal. We hear that a lot has changed hands at a fraction higher.

Coffee—See table for prices.

Eggs—Are selling from 12½ to 16 cents per dozen.

Flour—Sales of Baltimore at $4 87½, in lots. See table for other brands.

Hay—Sales of 250 bales Eastern Hay at $1 per 100 lbs.

Lard.—We hear of nothing of importance doing in this article. Sales in the small way at highest quotations.

Lime.—We note the sale of 1,300 casks on private terms, in the first part of the week.

Lumber—Several rafts of lumber have arrived during the week, and sales of flooring boards and scantling at quotations.

Liquors—Sales from store, in quantity, at quotations.

Naval Stores—The Turpentine market has been fluctuating since last Thursday. The sales of the week foot up about 4,155 bbls., as follows, as near as we can come at the mark:

	barrels.	Y llow.	Virgin.	Hard.
Friday,	900 at	$2 65a$2 70	$3 75	$1 65a$1 70
Saturday,	332 at	2 60a 2 65		1 60 a 1 65
	64 at	2 50	3 50	1 50
Monday,	1540 at	2 50a 2 55	3 50	1 25a 1 30
Tuesday,	1130 at	2 55	3 50	2 25
Wednesday				
Thursday,	189 at	2 50	3 50	1 25

The market appears more settled at the close, and receipts are light. The quantity of Virgin dip arriving is very small. Rosin.—The transactions in Rosin have been light during the past week, 100 barrels No. 3, country made, sold at 85 cents, and 150 Wilmington at 95 cents per bbl. Spirits Turpentine.—The market has settled down for this article at lower rates. We note a sale of 100 barrels and upwards on Monday evening at 37 cents per gallon. Since then lots have changed hands on private terms, but about 36½ cents, and some 200 barrels at 36 cents per gallon within the last day or two. Tar.—Receipts light, and sales at last week's quotations.

Timber.—A considerable quantity of Timber has changed hands since last Thursday, at prices ranging within our classified figures.

Corn.—Sales of 3,500 bushels from vessel at 63 cents; small lots from do. at 64 cents and 400 bushels from store at 67 cents per bushel.

Salt.—Sales of 200 sacks at 87½ cents cash, and part of a recent cargo from Liverpool, direct, at 90 cents per sack, 90 days.

Spirits Turpentine barrels.—The stock of second hand spirits barrels heavy, and we note sales of some 600 at $1 37½ a $1 50 per cask.

Peas.—The stock of cow in store is about fair. We hear of no wholesale transactions and quotations are nominal.

Pork.—The supply of Mess Pork is only about fair, and prices remain about as quoted last Thursday.

Poultry—The market is hardly supplied and prices ranging above quotations.

Freights—Remain firm at last Thursday's figures. See table.

BALTIMORE May 4.—Flour. Sales of 2,000 bbls. Howard street brands at $4 25 per bbl. Small lots of City Mills sold at $4 25 per bbl. Corn Meal $3 12½ per bbl. Wheat sales of good to prime red at 98 a 99 cents; white do. 98 cents a $1 04 per bushel. Corn quiet—sales of white and yellow at 56 a 57 cents per bushel. Oats 37 a 40 cents.—Coffee firm; sales of Rio at 9¼ a 9¾ cents per lb. Rice 3½ a 3¾ cents per lb. Mess Pork at 18 87 a $19; Prime do. $17. Sales of Bacon shoulders at 9 a 9¼ cents, sides 10¾ a 11 cents hams 10½ a 12 cents per lb. Lard in bbls. 10 cents, and in kegs 11 cent per lb. Whisky 20½ a 21½ cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The export demand continues limited, and only 6 a 700 barrels good brands, mostly Western, have been disposed of at $4 25 per barrel. There is but a limited amount of Wheat offering and prices are steady at 95 cts. per bushel for prime red, and $1 for white. Corn Sales of 3000 bushels Southern yellow at 64 cents, afloat, and some white at 62 cts. Oats are in good demand at 42 cts per bushel for Southern. Whiskey 21 cents.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton—The Cotton Market is dull and inactive, without change in prices, the sales reaching but 800 bales. Flour—Sales of 13,500 bbls at 4 12½ a $4 62½. Corn—Sales of 42,000 bushels at 61 a 64c., according to quality. Pork and Beef unchanged. Lard—Sales of 350 bbls. at 10¾ a 11¼c, and a lot in kegs at 11¼ a 11½c. Coffee—Sales of 400 bags at 9½c for Laguayra, and 9½ a 9¾c for Maracaibo. Rice—Sales of 600 tcs. at 3 50 a $3 62½. Rosin—Sales of 1,000 bbls. at $1 40; and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 49c. Whiskey—Sales of 1,200 bbls. Prison and Ohio at 21½ a 22c.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton had advanced ⅛d. Sales for three days, preceding the departure of the Pacific, amounted to 39,000 bales, of which 14,000 were bought for export and speculation. Middling Orleans commanded 5d. Fair Upland 5¼d. Middling Upland 4⅞d. Flour—An advance of 6d. to 9d., was asked for this article, but it was not conceded. Wheat continues steady. Corn—Market a shade better. Rice remains steady. Liquors active and advancing. The trade of Manchester was improving. Consols closed at 99¾ to 99⅞.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th April 1852.

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

Abel, W H	Hale, Joshua	Patterson, J W
Alexander, C H	Huestis, N 3	Pigott, Culpepper
Acorn, G S	Humphrey, W W	Phillips, J
Allen, R A	Heagan, Jno	Pendleton, S R
Armstrong, J B	Harris, Green	Patty, S S
Armstrong, T M	Hane, J	Potter, capt S
Adcock, W	Hodges, J P	Rodinch, Nimrod
Barjo, T B	Hall, R P	Roberts, T
Burnett, Jno 2	Hanchy, O	Rider, Jno
Betts, G W	Hassell, C B	Rose, D H 2
Brown, miss M 3	Henderson, miss S A	Rial, P 3
Brown, J	Hall, mrs L	Russell, Otis
Belvin, G H	Hilburn, L	Ramsey, H S 2
Bryan, T	House, Wm.	Reaves, mrs W 2
Bond, C	Hubbard, J H	Robeson, miss H M
Bratnam, A F	Hyram, mrs	Russell, miss D J
Barlow, J 2	Hale, George	Rice, T H
Bunn, L	Hastle, J	Robins, miss M A
Bigley, capt T	Ivey, S P	Sellers, P L
Bonner & Orist	Jones, S	Sellers, Samuel
Bendmon, J P	Jones, mrs M	Sherwood, dr W W
Boyne, Jno	Johnston, J	Swanner, W
Bround, W	Jordon, mrs N	Strickland, H
Barow, J B	Jarrott, C	Swindle, W H
Chadwick, A H	Kyle, R	Sellers, R L
Clark, mrs A E	Keef, J	Short, capt C 2
Conly, J	Keanen, J	Simpson, C 2
Costin, mrs J E	Kleim, capt P	Sullivan, miss M
Couthard, M	Leddon, W B	Saliston, M C
Clark, D L 2	Leland, capt W H 2	Sullivan, R
Chapman, Jno	Lyon, J B	Snow, W G
Chavis, J C	Lippitt, J P P	Sunbeam, mr or miss
Cherry, J R	Lewis, capt J 2	Sutherlin, G H
Conell, W B	Lancaster, R	Swann, J D
Dreyer, H	Lewis, E	Sweetser, J
Danseith, S	Lloyd, capt J 2	Smith, Wm 2
Dean, J E	Larking, Jno	Smith, J A 2
Dickson, T	Murkins, J H	Smith, A
Dickson, W T	Marnett, Ivey	Smith, W E
Denselman, F	Miller, J	Smith, Clayton
Desesbes, S	Mucks, K	Taylor, Sarah
Davis, N	Mitchell, Kitty	Tompkins, G
Demans, capt J	Monnis, mrs R	Thompson, capt Jas
Dorman, J	More, miss M A	Tooly, mrs C
Davis, Jno	Medinger, J G	Thompson, Julius
Denrick, H W	Morse, miss S G	Thompson, Mary W
Elder, capt P S	Muney, C T	Usher, Wm
Emmons, Dr E 2	May, mrs C	Vernan, Joseph
Evars, capt	Meeks, P R	Vernon, E N
Elied, J M	Mitchell, K	Valentine, J M
Elliott, J W	Mils, Lot	Wheeler, George
Evans, W T	Moore, F	Warren, W S
Futch, C B	McGhaffey, miss P	Wines, Niney
Fago, mr	McLean, miss C M 3	Walker, H
Firth, S H 3	McDaniel & Harvy	Wayddle, R A
Franise, N	McDronald, M	Wines, W B
Feild, B R	McKay, miss M J	Ward, Sarah
Forthy, G A	Nixon, S C	Walker, T A
Goodin, mrs E	Newton, J T	Ward, E R
Giles, H	Nutt, Hager,	Watson, dr B C
Giard, P	Nott, Wm	Williams, R
Gornto, B L	Nixon, Jno	Williams, Peftio
Green, R	Nichols, James	Wilkinson, Wm
Glover, C B	Parmelee, B J	Williams, Wm. 2
Gancy, S	Price, mrs Ann	Whipple, H B
Hawley, R	Powell, K 2	Wilkinson, capt J
Heady, Mary 2	Pendleton, C	Ward, E M
Hewlett, miss C	Peacock, B E	Wesson, W H
Hall, miss M A	Potter, Wm	Williams, H 2
Harris, R	Pretlove, Jno	Wolf, S E
Holt, B C	Picard, capt	Williams, Isaac
High, J H	Paul, Wm	
Howard, J	Perkins, J P	

203-1t] J. G. BURR, P. M.

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER.



RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel.) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairs of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr. F. will also make Coffins of various kinds, and at short notice.

April 28th, 1852 199-3t—31-3m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency David S. Reid, *Governor of the St te o North Carolina.*

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

An Act to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on the file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

And Whereas, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

******* SEAL. ******* Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

Thos. Settle, Jr., Private Secretary.

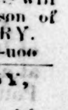
Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-te

FRESH ARRIVALS, per schrs *R. W. Brown* and *L. P. Smith*.—25 bbls. of fresh Genesse Flour; 10 bags St Domingo Coffee; 10 bags Rio do.; 5 do. Java do.; 2 hhds. Western Sides; 1 box double refined Loaf Sugar; 200 lbs best Dried Beef. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR. 30 bbls ½, fine and superfine, at GEO H. KELLEY'S.

$150 REWARD.



THE subscriber will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the apprehension and confinement in New Hanover Jail, of a certain negro named FRED LANE He is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a bright mulatto, and is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Long Creek.

An additional sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro. B W. BEERY.

April 21 193-1m—33-no

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested.—FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND LIFE RISKS.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.

A. L. Tobias, Sec'y.

Directors:

Robert Martin, Col. James Gadsden,
M. C. Mordecai, Chas. H. West,
S. Mowry, Jr. Henry Cobia.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned. DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B.—Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851—72-d&wtf

LIQUORS.—50 bbls. Whiskey, 10 bbls. Monongahela do., 5 bbls. Old Rye do., 5 bbls. Gin, 5¼ casks French Brandy, for sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN

ALE.—20 boxes Pale Ale, just received, and for sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN,

PORK. 40 bbls. City Mess. For sale by
m1 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

25 BAGS OF RIO COFFEE; 15 bbls of City Mess Pork 25 doz. Buckets and Brooms; and 4 Cases of Matches, now landing from Schr. *H. Price.* For sale by
April 29 WESSEL & EILERS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 3, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Monetary Affairs.

Perhaps at no former time in the history of the world did trade receive anything like the impulse which it has done within the last few years. Since the discovery of gold in California, the bona fide trade and revenue of the United States has almost doubled. That of England received an impetus almost keeping pace with our own, and even among the nations in the continent of Europe, the terrible convulsions of '48 and '49, with the equally terrible reactions of '50 and '51, have been unaccompanied by any great commercial revulsion. At no former period in the history of the world could this have occurred, and now it is mainly attributable to the discoveries of gold, first in California and secondly in Australia—the California mines alone having had any great influence, so far. The gold thus produced has enabled us to apply, not simply our own labor and industry to the development of our resources, but also to subsidise the labor of Europe in the shape of railroad iron and other appliances by which our capacities and facilities are multiplied, in many cases, tenfold.

Spain was eventually ruined by the discovery of the Mexican and South American mines; but it must be borne in mind that the effect produced by that discovery was the very reverse of that at present experienced from the influence of California gold.—Instead of becoming enervated, as the Spanish were, the physical and mental energies of the country seem to have received an impetus in all the various branches of industry.

Perhaps nothing can better exhibit the vast increase in the production of property, and the development of trade, that the comparatively trifling derangement which the vast influx of specie has made in the value of the circulating medium, which can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the objects of value of which money is the standard or medium, have multiplied in a corresponding ratio with that standard or medium, and thus the relative proportions and values remained about the same.

The amount of capital in London is now greater than at any former period, and investments are made at one and a half and two per cent, while government stocks—consolidated debt—abreviated into Consols, bearing an interest of 2½ per cent., are quoted at par. Our State stocks have felt the influence of this glut of capital; the agents of the State of Virginia having recently negotiated four millions of her recently issued bonds at 109½ to 110; they, the agents, making by the operation $340,000—having engaged to negotiate the first million at par, and the remainder at 2 per cent. premium, reserving any thing over that as their own profit. These things are worthy the attention of our people and State authorities, in view of the considerable amount of N. Carolina State bonds which are shortly to be thrown on the market.

The imports have fallen off this year some four to five millions, while the exports have increased over a corresponding period last year; there is, therefore, little chance for any of that dreadful balance of trade against us that we hear so much croaking about.—Even gold has ceased to go, and the tide has turned the other way, as is exhibited by the fact that one of the last arrivals from Liverpool *brings* specie on freight.

Upon the whole, the prospects for an easy money market and continued financial prosperity are bright for the country, but desperately bad for those panic-makers who have been predicting ruin and the jail for the whole American population as well as the stranger within our gates. If we could only get some more water on the bar!

☞We learn that the Jury in the case of Eugene Beebe, tried for the murder of Milton Matthis, at Sampson Superior Court, yesterday returned a verdict of "not guilty."

No bill was found against Fisher, who did not make his appearance, forfeiting his own recognizance as well as the bonds given by his securities. Whether, under the circumstances, the forfeiture will be remitted or not, we cannot say.

Launch of a Pilot Boat.

A new and beautiful pilot boat, called the John C. Calhoun, was launched last Saturday at 7 A. M., from the ship yard of B. W. Beery, of this place.—She has been built expressly for Messrs. George Davis and Elias Smith, Charleston pilots. Her appearance does honor to the builder, and we feel confident that her performances will reflect credit upon the port.

☞The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 28th, with Liverpool dates to the 17th, being 3 days later than brought by the Franklin.

Lord John Russell's friends, fearing his defeat in London, are trying to smuggle him in for Edinburg.

The New York clipper ship, Witch of the Wave, arrived at London on the 15th inst., in 90 days from Canton, being the shortest passage on record.

Great sensation had been produced in France by the statement that the Russian Imperial ordinance sets down Henry V. as King of France, and the Count of Paris as heir apparent. It was considered extremely probable that a proclamation of the Empire would be made before the grand review on the 10th of May. Two thousand petitions had already been presented asking the establishment of an imperial government.

Advices from Circassia state that the Russians had gained an important victory over the Circassians.

The internal and external policy of Austria will not be changed by the death of Schwartzenberg, who left a memorandum insisting upon the necessity of the policy he had adopted.

A SALE.—A Wharf, the property of one of the heirs of Lazarus, on the north side of Ann Street, was sold at auction on yesterday for $2,875, cash, to Messrs. Potter & Kidder, of this town.—*Herald, 1st inst.*

Earthquake.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and Washington, to day, at 7 minutes past 1 o'clock.

Michigan Democratic Convention.

DETROIT, April 28.—The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday, and appointed Governor McLelland and Alfred Blank delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention. All the members were for Cass.

We notice the death of the last relative of the celebrated Edmund Burke, his grand nephew, Thomas Haviland Burke, the son of Col. Haviland, who married the orator's sister, Juliana.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—FUGITIVE SHOT.—COLUMBUS, Pa., April 29.—An officer named Ridgley, and another named Snyder, the latter from Harrisburg, arrested a fugitive slave here to-day, named Smith, and whilst in their custody he was shot, whether by accident or design is not known. There is great excitement here about it. Smith was supposed to be a slave, though living here some years, and has a family. There was a number of blacks present when it happened.

☞Our youthful [vide Wheeler] cotemporaries of the Whig press here, have gone off in a sea of rose-water, and are likely to die in aromatic pain; our enthusiastic friend of the Commercial having actually given vent to his feelings in immortal verse, wherein May is represented as a lady deficient in corporeal ponderosity, whose

—— Steps are everywhere,
On the passing breeze, on the balmy air;

whether she has castles in the air, deponent saith not; but unless the recollections of our early days deceive us too much, even these fabulous structures are not wanting to the youthful mind "in a bright May morn." Towards the afternoon, they generally fade away—especially if it should happen to rain, which we have known it to do, throwing cold water upon the anticipations of youth and hope; all which we once read in a book.

But the Herald man—*he* goeth off—he evaporateth—he riseth into the seventh Heaven of beatitude, and we see him no more for a time. Our aged eyes, dimmed by the cares and troubles of life, cannot follow him in his ærial flight; and we sit quietly down on an old chair to await his return, which he makes in a good, hearty wish that all the youth and beauty may enjoy a happy May Day through life; as for those who are *not* young or beautiful, they may go to grass—Nebuchanezzarise—flunkicate and be invisible—just as they —— please, for all the Herald man cares.

But it is much easier to remark upon the doings of others, than to equal them by our own performances, as asserted by the fellow who, when he saw the congregation dissatisfied with his sermon, told any of them that thought he could do better, to come up to the pulpit and try, and be banged to him. We could not, if we tried, begin to equal the poetry of the Commercial, or the "May Day" article of the Herald; but we can say that we have been generous, for, having had it in our power to have anticipated them, we have neglected to do so—we have kept in the back ground to let the young 'uns have a chance, and they have availed themselves of it. There is a confounded steamboat whistle splitting our miserable head. And, as we said before, bright day dreams—castles in the air—forms of ideal beauty and scenes of fancied felicity never to be realized, float through the busy brain of joyous youth in the bright Spring time. Like the gaudy blossoms, all the flower and perfume of youth falls and fades, until in the sere and yellow leaf of autumn and of age, nothing is left but the withered branch and the naked trunk. Yet the good tree has brought forth good fruit, and the righteous man has laid up his treasure, where neither decay nor blight can come. And it is good that the tree should wither, and that man should die; that spring may once more revisit the tree, and the spirit of man again return to the bosom of the God who gave it.

We once had a dog—a magnificent son of —— Newfoundland, curly-headed and black-eyed, with no other fault than a prodigious appetite, and a habit of going into the water and shaking himself when he came out, always taking his stand within a foot of our venerable person. He got stolen from us one fine First of May. We sincerely hope that he has eaten his new owner out of house and home. "Fond memory brings the light," etc., and memory *does* dwell upon that poor brute, while it makes no record of the biped companions of those days. We felt assured of *his* sincerity—for none others could we vouch. But this is the dark side of the picture, and the sun shines bright, and the trees are green, and Spring—we *hope*, is at last come, and the frogs will soon be about, and the snakes are crawling, and the mosquitoes are singing, and—the Lord only knows what else is going to happen, and therefore let us rejoice and be joyful, and kick up our heels with the cheerful reflection that every man of us is a year nearer his grave than he was this time last year, and then let us go into the ennobling contest of politics, where every man has his selfish ambition, and sear our consciences for some petty personal end, and be another year nearer the grave, and ten years less fit for it.—Let who will play this game we will not. We have no personal ends to serve—no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, and in all our course we hope to be actuated simply by principle or not at all.—Amen.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Shields reported back, with amendments, the bill for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims. The Wisconsin Railroad bill was then passed.

In the House, the Homestead Exemption Bill was under discussion.

Jose M. J. Carabajal.

Since the late disturbances on the Rio Grande, headed by Carabajal, (pronounces Car-a-ba-hal) some importance has been attached to his name, and a little of his history may be interesting. When quite a youth, by some means to us unknown, he was thrown under the protection and instruction of that distinguished controversialist, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, and remained with him some seven years. There he acquired a thorough English education. Arriving at manhood, he returned to his native country, and settled at Victoria, Texas, the capital of De Leon's colony. He was appointed principal surveyor of the colony, and married a daughter of Don Martine De Leon, the empresario. After the battle of San Jacinto, he and the family into which he had married, left Texas and went into Tamaulipas, where the De Leons remained till 1845; but Carabajal connected himself with the Federal or revolutionary party early in 1839, and remained steadfast to its cause, till its star sunk in ignominious treachery, by the betrayal of Jordan, in October, 1840. That base act, however, was indignantly denounced by Carabajal. In the spring of 1840, he visited Texas in company with Gen. Canales, Juan Jesus Cardenas, and other distinguished Federalists to solicit the favor of the Texan government and people in aid of their cause.—We saw them at Austin, where they had gone to see president Lamar. The people of Texas then felt a lively interest in the Federal cause, but the government was too much embarrassed to render them succor. At that time the embryo "Republic of the Rio Grande" had just been formed, with Cardenas as President, but it proved a total failure.

Of Carabajal's character we know but little; his American acquaintances looked upon him, however, at that time, as a man of undoubted courage and fine intelligence.—*Indianola Bulletin.*

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer, observing a good-looking girl in this low occupation, took her in his family as a servant, and after a short time, married her. He died while she was a young woman and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter who was afterwards the wife of James II., and, mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The receipts at the gate at this end of the above work, during the last month, were about $1015. The receipts at all the other gates combined will probably be almost an equal amount.—*Carolinian.*

A contract has been entered into by the King of Belgium and the Mexican Government for transporting fifty thousand Belgians to the interior of Mexico, where they are to receive lands to settle on or work for Mexican landholders, on certain conditions.

Address to the Whigs of the United States.

The undersigned, members of the thirty-second Congress of the United States, address you under an imperious sense of duty. Events have occurred at this Capitol within the last twenty days which are worthy of your serious and immediate consideration. They are likely to affect the future unity of the Whig party, as they have already disturbed the harmony of its members. We desire to state them accurately, that you may estimate their tendency and force correctly. A plain narrative of facts, in proper connexion, will accomplish this purpose, and will serve, at the same time, to impart a correct conception of our own motives and conduct.

In the early part of this month, at a meeting of Senators, it was determined to invite a consultation between the Whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives. Who initiated this movement, or for what purpose, is known from the following notice, which was published in the newspapers of this city on the 7th day of April, 1852, by direction of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina:

"The Whig Members of Congress are requested to meet at the Senate Chamber on Friday evening next, the 9th instant, at seven o'clock, to consider of matters of importance to the Whig party.

"Wednesday, April 7, 1852."

At the time and place suggested by the notice, some sixty-eight members of the two Houses assembled. Mr. Mangum was called to the chair, and Messrs. Chandler and Dockery were appointed secretaries. Before any distinct proposition was submitted to the consideration of the meeting, after the statement from the Chair, a motion was made to adjourn to a subsequent day, that a more numerous attendance of the Whig members of Congress might be obtained. Remarks were made by several gentlemen indicative of a desire to limit the attention of the meeting to the single object of determining the time and place for a National Convention to select Whig candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency. And it was urged that the most important results might flow from the determination of the time and place for the convention, as each point was calculated to affect the nomination. It was then suggested (by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky,) that it was deemed material the meeting should pass upon another proposition before proceeding to determine time and place for the National Convention—a proposition which affected the persons to exercise the right of determining the time and place for holding the convention. He observed that, at the commencement of this session of Congress, certain gentlemen had retired from a meeting of Whig Representatives because that meeting refused to lay on the table a resolution endorsing the position of the present Administration upon the series of measures known as "the Compromise measures"—that some of the same persons had, during the session, publicly assailed the said resolution as an untrue expression of Whig sentiment in regard to those measures—and that these persons were present now, to assist in determining the time and place for the Whig National Convention. Considering the position of the administration on this class of questions, the condition of political parties, and the fact that, by some, the resolution referred to was deemed cardinal as a principle, it was thought by many to be the proper course to restate, in the meeting of the Whig members of the two Houses, the position which the Whigs in Congress hold on the Compromise measures, before proceeding to the steps preparatory for a convention of the Whig party. He then remarked that, before the time and place for holding the National Convention were determined, he designed to submit a resolution to the meeting embodying the priciple proclaimed by the Whig Congressional caucus of December last; and he hoped all present, to participate in the proceedings, would agree to the same.

This view was met by the argument, from one quarter, that the Whig members of Congress were only authorized to fix the time and place for the National Convention; and therefore any resolution to test political opinion was beyond their province to consider in the meeting. In another quarter it was argued that the attempt to harmonize the opinions of Whigs on the Compromise measures or their effect, or upon the questions springing from the institution of slavery, was useless; that the proper course was "to agree to disagree" where radical differences were known to exist, and that true policy required all to abstain from effort to engraft new principles upon the long established creed of the party, leaving every section to think and to act at will where a common platform was inaccessible.

The debate was participated in by several gentlemen, and we only seek to state the points of it. The Chairman remarked that, before submitting the question of adjournment, he felt bound to say that, should the resolution indicated by the member from Kentucky be offered at the next meeting, the Chair would refuse to entertain it, and should decide it to be out of order. This statement the Chairman made in advance, that gentlemen dissatisfied with the view entertained by the Chair might proceed to select some one else to preside.

The annunciation of a foregone determination by the Chairman to limit the subjects to which attention might be directed in a meeting convened under a general notice to consult on matters of importance to the Whig party, and this refusal, in advance, to consider a political proposition which is, in the opinion of many, vital to the Union and essential to the integrity of the Whig party, at once invested the future action of this Congressional consultation with an interest and importance that had not theretofore attached to it. The assumption of the Chair was met by instant remonstrance. The right to present the resolution was pressed now as a point of principle, and notice was given that at the next meeting it would be insisted upon. On this issue the meeting was adjourned to the 20th day of April.

At the appointed hour, on the evening of the 20th of April, the Hon. W. P. Mangum called the meeting to order. So soon as the Journal was read, Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to hold the Whig National Convention in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, immediately presented the resolution of which notice had been given at the former meeting, and asked that it might be adopted as a substitute for the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina. It is in these words:

"Whereas, the determination of the time and place for holding a National Whig Convention has been referred to the whigs of Congress, the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives having assembled in convention with the explicit understanding that they 'regard the series of acts known as the Adjustment measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connexion a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace,' and do unite on this basis as well as upon the long-established principles of the Whig party, do hereby recommend the day of and the city of as the time and place for holding the National Whig Convention for the choice of Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency respectively."

Mr. Stanly objected to the introduction of the substitute, because it was out of order. The Chairman sustained the objection. Mr. Marshall appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Stanly moved that the appeal do lie on the table. An informal debate ensued, which was cut off by a decision of the Chair, that all discussions was out of order unless strictly confined to the question of order. The vote was then taken by ayes and noes on the question, "Shall the appeal from the decision of the Chair lie on the table?" and it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 46, noes 21. The following will exhibit the names of the gentlemen who voted, and their respective localities:

AYES.

States.	Senators.	Representatives.
Maine		Goodenow, Washburn.
New Hampshire.		
Vermont		Hebard, Meacham.
Massachusetts	John Davis	Fowler, Goodrich, Scudder.
Connecticut	T. Smith	Chapman.
Rhode Island	Clarke	G. G. King.
New York	Fish	Bowne, Briggs, Hascall, Horsford, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Walbridge, Wells.
New Jersey	Miller.	
Pennsylvania		Allison, Chandler, T. M. Howe, J. W. Howe, Kuhns, Moore.
Delaware	Spruance	
Ohio	Wade	Barrere, L. D. Campbell, Hunter, B. Stanton, Taylor.
Indiana		Parker, Brenton.
Illinois		Yates.
Michigan		Penniman.
Kentucky	Underwood	Grey, Ward.
Missouri		Porter.
Tennessee		Cullom.
North Carolina		Morehead, Stanly.
		Total, 46.

NOES.

States.	Senators.	Representatives.
Massachusetts		Appleton.
New York		Brooks, Haws, Haven, Schermerhorn, Martin.
Pennsylvania	Cooper.	
Virginia		Strother.
Kentucky		Ewing, Marshall, White.
Tennessee		Gentry, Williams.
North Carolina		Clingman, Dockery, Outlaw.
Louisiana		J. Moore, Landry.
Florida	Morton	Cabell.
Mississippi	Brooks.	
		Total, 21.

When this result was announced several of the undersigned formally withdrew from the meeting. Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, then submitted the following, to be added *as an amendment* to the resolution, offered by Mr. Stanly:

"*Resolved*, That the Whig members of Congress, in thus recommending a time and place for the National Whig Covention to assemble, are not to be understood as pledging themselves to support the nominees of said convention, except upon the condition that the persons then and there nominated as candidates for President and Vice President shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures known as the Compromise measures as a final settlement of the dangerous questions which they embraced and to maintain that settlement inviolate."

Objection was made to the introduction of this amendment, *because it was out of order.* The Chair sustained the objection. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair; and, after some debate, the meeting sustained the ruling of the Chair. Thereupon, the remainder of the undersigned formally withdrew from the meeting.

It is officially announced that, after our withdrawal, the resolution of Mr. Stanly was passed; and then the meeting adjourned.

The foregoing statement exhibits the character and order of the proceedings, which compelled the undersigned to leave the meeting of the 20th inst.

By a reference to the list of persons who participated in these proceedings, it will be perceived there was a great disparity in the representation from the free States and the slaveholding States. We are authorized to state that several gentlemen from the slaveholding States, belonging to the Whig party, declined to participate at all in a meeting of which the result was palpable, under the intimations of purpose advanced by the Chairman at the first meeting.

The meeting was composed of forty-six gentlemen from the free States, and twenty-one from the slaveholding States. The vote is divided, forty-six to twenty-one—seven from each class of States voting with the opposing section.

The entire meeting was a meagre majority of the representation classed as Whig in the Congress of the United States. The quota from the slaveholding States remaining in the meeting after our withdrawal was just one-fourth of the Whig representation from the slaveholding States. The determination of the time and place for the Whig National Convention may therefore justly be considered as made by the Congressional Representatives from the free States.

Of the members of Congress from the free States present and acting in this meeting, a large majority were committed, by legislative action, against the Compromise measures at their passage, or have refused to express an intention to maintain and execute them since their passage. Among those who took these proceedings were some of the most conspicuous opponents of the Adjustment and most active agitators of the North. Of the thirty-one Representatives from the free States, who voted affirmatively on the proposition that the appeal do lie on the table, only *three* had recorded their votes in favor of the passage of Hillyer's resolution at this session, expressing as the sense of the country that the Compromise measures should be maintained as a final settlement of the questions they embraced, and should be fairly and honestly executed. Nineteen had voted against that resolution. Nine were absent. These, united to the vote of the Senators, would have been sufficient to overpower the whole representation present from the slaveholding States, had that representation been united. We will not dwell upon the considerations these facts suggest, or express the reflections which they naturally awaken. It is apparent, however, that the time and place have been determined, not only by a minority of the Whig representation, but by a preponderance of that element of the representation which either opposed the Adjustment or disavows the "finality" of the settlement.

The undersigned now invite a review of their own course as connected with this Congressional consultation. We shall pass over without comment the evident predetermination of the Chairman to guide the meeting to a fixed result, by confining it to the consideration of such subjects as suited his own inclinations and purposes. We presume this will be manifest to every one, from the determination he announced in advance to rule Mr. Marshall's resolution out of order, even as an original substantive proposition. By what parliamentary law or common usage does the chairman of a meeting limit the business thereof to a single question, when no limitation is expressed in the notice under which it assembled? Does the objection lie in the fact that the members present were to be called upon to express their sentiments as to the propriety of maintaining and enforcing the Compromise measures? We leave you to judge.

What reason can be rendered for the decision that the resolution *was out of order?* It differed from Mr. Stanly's in one particular only. In addition to the determination of the time and place for holding the National Convention, Marshall's resolution suggested the Congressional caucus resolution of December, 1851, as a condition precedent to the union of the Whig members of Congress in the approaching canvass. It did not attempt to prescribe a platform for a National Convention, or to dictate to the delegates from the primary assemblies of the people. It avowed the determination of its friends to remain uncommitted and to abstain altogether from taking steps initiatory to a National Whig Convention, unless the condition was satisfactorily met. It was not inconsistent with Stanly's resolution, but cumulative thereto by the imposition of a condition affecting only the actors in this Congressional meeting, and, impliedly, relieving them from a committal to sustain the nominees of a convention which might fail to require the same condition of its candidates. It did not dictate or seek to dictate the programme of the National Convention; but merely asserted an affirmative endorsement of the "finality of the Compromise" as a basis of union among the present Whig members of Congress. Was that improper? Can the Whig members of this Congress, who claim to be national in their feelings, unite upon a candidate on any other basis? Ought National Whigs anywhere, North or South, to agree, for a moment, to forego a point so vital to the preservation of the peace of society? We did ardently desire the Whigs in Congress to adopt the proposition as a conclusion of their own, and to publish it to the country as one of the bonds of their political association. It required no sacrifice of principle—no recantation of opinion—no renunciation of error; only a determination—consistent with the noblest impulses of patriotism—to abide for the future by a settlement designed to restore peace to a distracted country, and to carry into execution honestly the compacts of the Constitution. We frankly state that it was our deliberate purpose to announce at the threshold an unalterable determination to aid in no scheme for an election associated with or allied to men whose policy it was to *ignore* the final settlement of those dangerous and exciting questions which are embraced by what is termed "the Adjustment." With the candor of freemen we presented in the proposition submitted to the meeting the position to which we shall adhere. We rest its vindication upon the fact that it was assumed from a solemn sense of duty to ourselves and to our country; and we rely for a justification of our course in these proceedings upon the honest impulses of the people, and the patriotism of all who love the Union, and wish to perpetuate its blessings.

To assert the converse of our proposition—"to agree to disagree" on questions connected with the institution of slavery, as it is recognized by the Constitution, on the fugitive slave law and the finality of the Compromise—is to open willingly the sources of the most noxious agitation, and to reveal the means of assailing anew the harmony, and may hap, the existence of the Union. Have the dissensions of the past inculcated no moral? Shall the progress and peace of the future be marred by the renewed efforts of a fanaticism which halts at no barrier erected by moral power, and exultingly proclaims its obedience only to a power higher than human law? Shall the ties that link the various parts of a noble country together yield to the force of a demagogueism which wears the mask of liberty only to perpetrate crime; or that it may, with comparative impunity, excite passion, to reward ultimately a desire for self-aggrandizement? Will the Whig party, *under existing circumstances*, shroud honest convictions of public duty in silence, that our candidate for the proudest honor of earth may have his opinions interpreted variously to suit the changing prejudices or prepossessions of particular latitudes? Fellow-Whigs! such a policy will not—should not succeed. It is unworthy of a great party whose sentiments are conservative, and whose aim is the prosperity and happiness of the people. Its tendency is to reduce the Whig party to a mere heterogeneous compound of discordant sectional factions; the ballot-box to a receptacle for votes obtained by fraud upon one or other of the sections of the United States; and the Presidential election to a trial of chicanery and dissimulation among political mountebanks. We do not seek to make an injurious ascription of motive to any man or association of men; but we repudiate and refuse, for our part, now and hereafter, to lend our support to any candidate whose principles are not plainly defined, or to join in any crusade against popular rights, the honesty of politics, or the palpable interest of the country, for the purpose of achieving a temporary political triumph.

But, to return. What was the ingredient in Gentry's amendment that induced the Chairman to rule *it* out of order? The only aim of the amendment was to exclude a conclusion. It was framed distinctly with a view to absolve the Whig members present from an implied pledge to support the nominees of the National Convention, "unless those nominees shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures known as the Compromise measures as a final settlement of the dangerous questions they embraced, and to maintain them inviolate." What inference can be drawn from the refusal to grant this exemption but that the determination existed to commit all who participated in the meeting to the support of the nominees of the National Convention, whether he shall be pledged to support the Compromise or not? Some of the undersigned are bound by our solemn public declaration, made in 1850, that we will support no man for office unless he is known, unequivocally and beyond controversy, to be determined to maintain, support and execute the laws known as the Compromise measures—Fugitive Slave law and all. We shall religiously redeem our word. We felt, after the defeat of Gentry's amendment, that silence or acquiescence, under the circumstances, would commit us to an inconsistency, and justly awaken suspicion of our sincerity. Regarding the vote on Gentry's amendment as the emphatic declaration by the meeting either that the persons present remained uncommitted as to their own support of the Adjustment measures, or that they refused to establish any such test of the qualification of the nominee of the National Convention, no course remained, consistent with our conviction of duty and sense of self-respect, but to withdraw formally from the meeting, and to retain the position we designed to retain.

It has been charged that it is our deliberate purpose to distract the counsels of the Whigs, and to create an unnecessary schism in the body of the Whig party. It has been charged that our object is to open afresh the agitation upon the slavery questions, and to create sectional strife, in order to prevent a concentration of Whig strength at the approaching Presidential election. It has been charged that we present insulting terms to the North by requiring the reiteration of pledges to maintain and to enforce laws which exist on the statute book, and which no member of Congress or political aspirant has manifested an intention to disturb. These statements, fellow-Whigs, are unjust and untrue. If any schism shall occur in the Whig party, it will result from the attempts of men whose present distinction is alone attributable to the success with which they have heretofore fed the flames of sectional fanaticism, and whose future hope rests mainly upon the creation of sectional divisions. Our effort has been to induce the Whigs to assume a national ground—a conservative and patriotic position—the only position upon which the statesman and the patriot can maintain the harmony of these States or preserve the existence of this Government.

So far from opening agitation upon the slavery questions, our avowed object is, and the effect of the proposition we assert must be, to terminate agitation by assuming as a starting point for the canvass that the entire party, north and south, faithfully abides by the law as it exists, and maintains the Compromise measures as a final settlement of the exciting questions they embrace. How is it possible that this position can afford a basis for renewed agitation, *unless there is a determination not to abide by that settlement?* The principle we assert may be avowed as consistently by the opponents of the Compromise measures as by those whose exertions enacted them. When partners have litigated questions arising in their former dealing, and a decree has been rendered asserting the true state of their account, would it be considered insulting or unfair that, in opening new books, one should demand of the other that the decree be accepted as the basis on which they renew business? Would the answer be considered satisfactory—"You have your decree—enforce it if you can; but do not require an acknowledgment of its justice, by compelling me to assert that I will abide by it?" Had two neighbors disagreed and referred their respective claims to arbitrators, does the loser forfeit dignity by acknowledging the award, and renewing business upon the basis thereof? These homely illustrations point to the view we take of the present duties of all patriots in this Government.—The original compacts of the Constitution established the terms of this Confederacy, and constitute the organic law of Government. After a series of years sectional disputes arose, and the Missouri compromise was made to quiet controversy relating to certain governmental powers and constitutional questions.

It was faithfully executed by the United States, and submitted to by the people of the slaveholding States. After another series of years new acquisitions of territory were made—new disputes arose touching the same powers and the same questions. A new Compromise was made, whereby the balance of power was yielded by the slaveholding States, and the reins of empire were delivered up to the free States by the admission of California into the Union. The slave trade was suppressed in the District of Columbia, territorial governments were created over the whole public domain, and an act was passed to enforce the delivery of fugitives from labor. This settlement being made, has the South murmured at the law suppressing the slave trade in this District? Look upon the opposite picture. Reply to your own hearts, how has the law for the delivery of fugitive slaves been executed? We ask merely that the Whig party shall not go behind this last settlement—that it shall nationalize itself by taking a firm and true position upon the finality of this settlement, and shall hold its members bound, without regard to former opinions, to maintain and enforce this settlement in good faith and honestly.—To this end we did desire the declaration to this effect to come from the distinguished gentlemen who assembled in the Capitol, under the hope that the country would enthusiastically respond to it. We have been disappointed in the realization of our wish, and, because of the effort, we have been arraigned by anonymous employees of the press, and our motives impugned by political leaders athwart whose policy lies our own course and, as we solemnly believe, the true direction for the public good. What would be the effect of a refusal to endorse the position we have assumed? What will be the result of a failure to respond to the principle we have asserted? Neither more nor less than the inglorious and deserved defeat of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, because the platform of the party will be too narrow for the patriotism of the people. They will demand one as broad as the interests of the whole Union.

Should both of the great political parties fail to shape future party organization upon the enlarged and fair principle to which we invited the Whig meeting at the Capitol on the 20th instant, there remains but one resort. The people will demand such an organization, at the expense of existing parties, and it will [illegible] or misled by political leaders whose personal ambition rises above their country, the people will become involved in a canvass conducted by candidates whose parasites will pander to sectional prejudices, and will seek political preferment by arousing sectional passions. The next Congress, in that case, will be composed of men of all parties pledged to renew the agitation of questions which the 31st Congress closed with so much difficulty. The result of such a struggle human foresight cannot compass. We have believed that intelligent statesmanship, by timely action and patriotic effort, could avoid the trial and the catastrophe. We made an honest effort to point the way. We have now explained our motive and our conduct, and we confidently submit them for your judgment.

The events of the Congressional meeting of 20th April are of significant import. It does not become the undersigned to suggest your course in view of them. Our object is accomplished by inviting to them your immediate consideration, satisfied, as we are, that they will awaken your serious reflection, and guide you to such action as may be demanded by the duties to the present and the hopes of the future.

W. BROOKE, Missisippi.
JACKSON MORTON, Florida.
JOHN MOORE, Louisiana.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Kentucky.
M. P. GENTRY, Tennessee.
C. H. WILLIAMS, Tennessee.
E. C. CABELL, Florida.
DAVID OUTLAW, North Carolina.
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY, Louisiana.
JAMES F. STROTHER, Virginia.

I concur fully in the statement of facts, as well as the general positions of this Address.

T. L. CLINGMAN, North Carolina.

From the Washington Union.

Gen. Houston.

The following interesting letter from Gen. Houston we find in the last Nacogdoches Chronicle. It shows how unjust is the allegation sometimes made that the battle of San Jacinto was brought on without his advice, or without his being prepared for it:

CAMP AT HARRISBURG, 19th April, 1836.

This morning we are in preparation to meet Santa Anna; it is the only chance of saving the Texas frontier. It is true I have looked for reinforcement in vain. The convention adjourning to Harrisburg struck panic through the country. Texas could have started at least 4,000 men. We will only have about 700 to march with, besides the camp guard. We go to conquer. It is wisdom, growing out of necessity, to meet and fight the enemy now. Every consideration enforces it: no previous occasion would justify it. The troops are in fine spirits, and *now* is the time for action.

My Adjutant General—Wharton.
" Inspector General—Hockley.
" Aid-de-Camp—Horton.
" " W. H. Patton.
" " Collinsworth.
" " Perry.

Major Cook and Inspector General will leave with me. We will use our best efforts to fight the enemy with such advantage as will insure victory, though the odds are greatly against us. I leave the result in the hands of a wise God, and rely upon His Providence. My country will do justice to those who serve her. The rights for which we fight will be secure, and Texas free.

SAM HOUSTON, Commander-in-Chief.

To Col. Henry Raguet, Nacogdoches.

Colonel Rusk is in the field.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 29.—Schr Nicanor, Hinks, from Philadelphia, to W. M. Harriss; with coal.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Robinson, from New York, to J. & D. McRae, & Co.; with cement and powder.

Brig Mary Farrow, Warren, from Camden, (Maine,) via Norfolk, to J. & D. McRae, & Co.; with lime.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

April 30.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 30 passengers.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Bark St. Lawrence, Prince, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown.

April 30—Schr Virginia Griffith, Plummer, 15 hours from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

May 1—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 41 passengers.

May 1.—Steamer Southerner, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

May 2.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 38 passengers.

3.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

CLEARED.

30.—Schr. Memento, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Volant, Watts, for Jacksonville, N. C., by M. Costin.

Schr. Francenia, Hooper, for St. Domingo, by M. Costin; with shingles.

Schr. J. R. Randall, Blackwell, for New Bedford, by J. & D. McRae, & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber.

Brig Forrester, Perkins, for Boston, by W. M. Harriss; with 115,000 ft. lumber, 45 bbls. tar, 37 bbls. pitch, 300 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Express, Moore, for Onslow county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, Williams, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Edward Stanly, Spencer, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 25 passengers.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

April 30—Br. Brig Mecca, Hale, for Liverpool, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with naval stores.

May 1—Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Example, Midyette, for Hyde co., by J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Eliza Warren, Goud, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 50,000 feet lumber, 31,000 feet timber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

May 1—Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

May 1.—Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 794 bbls. rosin, 56 do. spirits turpentine, 430 do. turpentine, 84 bales cotton, 200 bushels pea nuts.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayettevile, by T. C. Worth.

May 2.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

Schr. Harrison Price, Wheeler, for New York, by Miles Costin.

3.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 34 passengers.

Brig Cornelia, Douglass, for Bath, Me., by Wm. M. Harriss; with 25,000 feet timber and 55,000 feet lumber.

Brig Chenamus, Cutter, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Rush, for Fayeteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

CHARLESTON, April 30—1½ o'clock—Cotton—The market quiet at stiff prices. Sales this morning 600 bales, at from 7 a 8¾. Corn—Although the receipts have been rather heavy, the demand has fully absorbed all that has arrived, and holders have realized a full range of prices. The arrivals comprise 24,000 bushels Maryland and North Carolina, and 7000 sacks Western. The former have been selling from 66 a 70c. as in quality, and the Western sold at 73c, sacks included.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Naval Stores—Turpentine has been rather quiet during the week, and the only sales we have to notice are 400 bbls. Wilmington at $3 50 per 280 lb., and 1500 on private terms. Spirits Turpentine has been sold to a moderate extent in retail lots, at 50 a 51 cts., and at wholesale, 300 bbls. brought 48 a 50 cash. Rosin is in request, with sales of 2000 bbls. Washington at $1 25 in yard; 1500 do. New-Berne and Wilmington, $1 30 a $1 45 delivered; 1000 low No. 2, $1 37½ a $1 50; and 300 White, $2 25 a $3 75 per 280 lb. Tar is in good demand, and the stock is reduced—the sales are 1200 bbls. North County at $1 81¼ a $1 87½ in order, in the yard; 100 Rope, $2, and 200 Georgetown, (small bbls.,) $1 37½ in order.

BOSTON, April 30.—Naval Stores—The market for spirits turpentine is without any supply; last sales were made at 55c per gal., and but little on the way; holders firm.—Wilmington tar, but little in market; last sales at $2 25 a $2 37 per bbl.; north county plenty, with sales at $2 12½ per bbl.; common shipping rosin in fair demand, with sales at $1 45 a $1 50 per bbl., cash and 6 mos.; 1000 bbls. No. 1, 2 and fair quality at $1 75 a $2 75, 6 mos.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The advices from America by the Pacific gave cotton an advancing impulse. The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which was taken by speculators and exporters. The Board of Brokers quote fair Orleans at 5¾; Middling at 4¾; fair Uplands 5¼; Middling 4¾. The sales of the entire week amounted to 49,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 7,000. Hollingshead's Circular quotes 1-16d. advance on all grades of cotton below fair.

Breadstuffs.—In corn there is moderate transactions with an improved tone. The papers quote yellow at 29s. and white at 29s. 6d. Flour, Western Canal is quoted at 19s. 6d., and Ohio at 20s. 6d.

Lard 48s. per cwt.

Money Market.—Consols closed on the 15th at par, the first time for seven years. On the 16th they closed at 99⅞, having receded ⅛.

American securities were in good demand at full rates.

Naval Stores.—Sales of 700 bbls. common rosin at 4s. 6d. and fine at 8s. 6d. Nothing doing in tar. Turpentine is